THE WEATHER

Local rains Sunday, Monday part cloudy, moderate to fresh northeast winds.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

16 Pages Today
ONE SECTION

VOL. XCV—NO. 33. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 13,799.

BATTLE OF NATIONS STILL RAGING WITHOUT RESULTS

With Navies of Three Nations Taking Part in British Channel, and Armies of Five Great Powers Engaged on Land, Battle Being Waged Along the Belgian Coast is Perhaps Most Picturesque of All History.

TRAIN LOADS OF WOUNDED CARRIED FROM FIELD

Germans Ask for a Truce, to Bury Their Dead, But Request is Refused—Russians Look for Offensive Move From the Germans Who Are Rushing Reinforcements to the Front—China and Japan Squabble.

London, Oct. 24.—The immense armies of the belligerent powers continue to hammer each other ceaselessly on lines extending from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier in the West and from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians in the East. The net result, however, so far as can be judged from official reports issued tonight, is that they gain a little here only to lose a little elsewhere.

A commander in chief is the only one to admit reverses in the western war theater and he does so only in criptic sentences. It is difficult to judge, however, how the battles in France and Belgium are progressing but it is certain that up to the present none of the armies has succeeded in pushing its offensive far enough to bring appreciably nearer the end of the engagements that at others the allies have been justweeks.

The Germans have taken the offensive against both the right wing of the allied army which rests on the sea, and that part of the French army defending the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul. In the former operations in which every German soldier at the command of the officers in Belgium is taking part, the French reportsadmits that the Germans have made progress at some points but declaresthat it others the allies have been just as successful.

It is evident that along the coast the Germans have found it difficult to advance in the face of the hard fighting force down along the Yser Canal aided by the British and French ships which are bombarding them from the sea. It probably is the most picturesque battle ever fought. On shore the the troops of five nations are fighting the Austrians and Germans on one side and the French, Belgian and British on the other.

At sea, British monitors, gunboats, destroyers and submarines are fighting side by side with French warships while at the same time they are being subjected to attack by Germans submarines and air ships.

Thus far the warships have had the better of it, for while they are reported to have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans frying to advance along the coast, they themselves have suffered little or no damage and have warded off submarines attacks.

ACCOUNT OF FLEET OPERATIONS.

The British admiralty has issued an interesting account of operations of this fleet, explaining that the ships have fired on the German batteries in the vicinity of Ostend. It probably was this which led to reports from Holland that the Germans have been driven back in that direction and also to the statement that the allies had reoccupied Ostend.

Around Lille, which the Germans hold, there have been unsual fluctuations, the French gaining in one area and the Germans in another not far distant. There has been as much fighting here, as well as farther south, towards Arras and Roye, that even the accounts of train loads of wounded being taken daily to the hospitals cannot be exaggerated.

The same can be said of the district between the fortresses of Verdun and Toul, where two armies have been battling for many weeks with gains and losses amounting virtually to nothing as far as distance is concerned.

Today both sides claim success in a battle in which there were so many victims that the Germans asked for a truce to bury their dead. This plea was refused.

In Poland the Russians look for anoffensive on the part of the Germans by bringing up more men and guns. Farther south from Warsaw they have not been able to make the Austrians, now under Germans officers and supported by German troops, give up their attempt to cross the San river.

The Russians, also, appearently are engaged in offensive operations on the east Prussian frontier, as the German official report refers to an unsuccessful Russian attack at Augustowo.

Of fighting in Bosnia accounts are so confused that no decision can be formed. The Austrian claim to have defeated the Servians and Montenegrins while both those powers say the Austrian attacks along the Bosnian frontier have been repelled.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY.

Belgians Obstinately Defend Yser Canal Against the Germans.

London, Oct. 24.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Nieuport and Ostend as well as around Thourout, Thielt and Deynze, according to a late Reuter dispatch from Sluis, Holland.

"The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians," the dispatch says. "The bombardment was kept up all night, but early today (Saturday) both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy firing was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided.

"The Germans are guarding the light house at Knocke, as a measure of precaution against a possible landing by the British.

"Great troop movements have taken place from Bruges and yesterday an army corps arrived from Antwerp, Bruges and Ghent, on its way to Thourout and Westende. Long trains conveying wounded have arrived at Bruges. Medical stores are inadequate and the number of doctors not large enough to cope with the work.

"One German soldier relates that at one point between Ostend and Nieuport 1,500 of his comrades were buried in a single field."

NOTHING TO RUMORS.

Germany Will Respect Monroe Doctrine Regardless of Outcome of War.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, announced today that Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine, whatever the outcome of the European war. A note to that effect has been presented to the State Department by the ambassador.

The text of the communi[cation] withheld by department officials but Acting Secretary Lansing made this announcement:

"The German ambassador on September 3 last, in a note to the Department of State, stated he was instructed by his government to deny rumors to the effect that Germany intends, in case she comes out victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America."

Discussion of the ambassador's note was aroused by a published statement of Dr. Dernburg, former colonial secretary of Germany, calling attention to the fact that his government had notified the United States of the untruth of reports as to its intention in South America. Dr. Dernburg and German officials here attributed these rumors to Germany's enemies in the present war, believing they were designed to influence public opinion in the United States against Germany.

HOSTILE INCIDENTS CONTINUE.

Peking, Oct. 24.—Hostile incidents between the Chinese and Japanese continue. China is protesting against the presence of Japanese forces in China, but restrains its soldiers from overt acts.

The latest protest concerns the Japanese seizure of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho and then ran up on the Chinese coast south of Tsing Tau. The Chinese authorities took possession of her, but the Japanese drove the Chinese away.

Herr Von Matzan, German minister in Peking, has protested to the foreign office against the interning of the S-90 crew by China, contending that the Chinese government has permitted Japanese soldiers to land upon her territory without taking them under ar-

RUSSIANS CLAIM MANY SUCCESSES

Germans Driven Back as Far as Skierniewice.

AUSTRIANS ARE HELD

Austrians in the South Made Determined Attempt to Regain Ground Lost, But so Far Russians Have Held Position.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—An official communication issued by Russian general headquarters tonight says:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in retreat. North of the Pilitsa river the Germans are offering only feeble resistance. They have been driven back as far as Skierniewice.

"South of the Pilitsa on the roads to Radom, we have forced the Austro-German troops to engage in a serious battle.

"On October 23 the fighting line extended 40 versts (26 miles). At certain points the engagements took on the character of hand to hand encounters.

"In the forest around Radom several of our regiments successfully carried out bayonet attacks. At other points we have taken prisoners and rapid fire guns.

Austrians Held in Check.

"Above the river Iljanka the Austrian troops are seeking again to establish themselves on the Vistula but our troops have crossed the river and offering strong resistance.

"Along the river San and south of Przemysl desperate engagements continue, but the advantage is with the troops who have captured thousands of prisoners. in taking the heights of Tytchentza, south of Jaroslau, we have made prisoners of five Austrian companies.

"In repulsing an attack of the enemy against our corps operating south or Przemysl we have captured 500 prisoners and nine rapid firers. The left wing of that corps, taking the offensive, made a number of prisoners and captured a quantity of arms and caissons. A column of the enemy which occupied Stry has been dispersed. A thousand prisoners were taken.

"There is nothing to report from East Prussia."

PETROGRAD IS AGLOW.

Over Reports of Russian Successes Against Germans and Austrians.

Petrograd, Oct. 24: via London.—Petrograd is aglow over the reported repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivangorod and the retreat of the Austrians.

Military authorities, however, instead of magnifying the importance of the German withdrawal, are preparing for an attempt by the enemy to resume the aggressive. Russian reinforcements and ammunition trains are streaming toward Warsaw and Ivangorod.

Dispatches from Grand Duke Nicholas, field commander of the Russian forces, declare the struggle south of Jraemysl is of great intensity.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO AID COTTON SHIPPERS

To Ask Belligerents to Keep Hands Off of Cargoes.

Southern Senators Take Matter up With The State Department and Request Will be Made Immediately by Government.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Senators from the cotton states today asked acting Secretary of State Lansing to obtain assurances from the belligerent nations of Europe that shipments of cotton from the United States either to neutral or belligerent countries would not be detained or seized.

Although cotton is neither absolute nor conditional contraband, there have been instances, it was said, in which cargoes destined for Holland have been detained. Cotton shippers have found it difficult to obtain insurance for their shipments.

Informal negotiations looking to prevention of such occurrences and specific assurances on which marine insurance companies can safely issue policies, it is believed, now will be sought from the belligrent powers. There is an embargo on shipment of cotton from Holland but so far as State Department officials know there is no restriction on its importation into any European country. Inasmuch as the mills in England and France are closed, a fair market is understood to exist in Germany and it is to expedite and safeguard cotton trade to Germany that the efforts of the Washington government will be directed.

London, Oct. 24.—A casualty list dated October 20 and 21, issued today, records the death of nine officers and the wounding of 43. A casualty list of non-commissioned officers dated September 20 gives 32 killed of whom 23 belonged to the Grenadier Guards; 21 wounded and 60 missing, of whom 38 were of the 11th Hussars.

NINETEEN MONTHS SESSION IS ENDED

Congress Adjourns in Spite of Southern Delegates.

WAGED A HARD FIGHT

Measures Proposed to Relieve Cotton Situation in The South are Set Aside—Dixie Champions are Overpowered.

Washington, Oct. 24.—After being in continuous session since the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, a period of nearly nineteen months the Sixty-third Congress adjourned its second session today when prolonged efforts to procure cotton relief legislation finally collopsed. Leaders in this movement agreed to adjourn only on condition the pending cotton measures would have right of way when Congress reconvenes December 7.

Not more than fifty members of the House and less than a quorum of the Senate were present when the gavels fell on adjournment without date. The end was accomplished through passage of a concurrent resolution ending the session at 4 P. M. but clocks were turned ahead in both chambers, actual adjournment in the House occurring at 3:22 and in the Senate at 3:27.

As the altered hands of the House clock drew near 4 and the Senate was winding up executive business, Speaker Clark arose at his desk and, facing the scattered attendance on the floor, said:

"This is the longest and most laborious session that Congress ever has known. I congratulate you most heartily on being able to adjourn at last. I wish to thank every member of the House—Democrat, Republican, Progressive and Independent—for uniform courtesy shown to the Speaker. Now, in the language of Tiny Tim 'God bless us every one.'"

Adjournment Undemonstrative

The Senate's adjournment probably was the most undemonstrative in its history. Democratic leaders and a few Republicans were sitting behind closed doors confirming nominations when word came that the House had passed the adjournment resolution. Majority Leader Kern at once moved to open the doors. When this was ordered the door keeper set the clock ahead and Senator Swanson, of Virginia, presiding in the absence of the Vice President and President Pro Tempore Clarke, announced that the Senate was adjourned. The few remaining senators hurried from the chamber.

In announcing abandonment of their filibuster for cotton legislation, after a conference with other Southern senators and representatives Senator Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Henry, of Texas, said it was apparent no quorum could be procured and further obstructive tactics might injure chances of ultimate success. Representative Henry predicted Congress would be convened in extraordinary session by the middle of November, when the fight could be resumed. Senator Smith introduced a bill for a $250,000,000, government bond issue to buy cotton and declared:

"We have done all we could for the suffering people of the South. We have had our day in court for this session and I would have no excuse for further filibustering at this time. I shall feel I have done by duty by simply voting against the adjournment resolution."

The House adopted a resolution authorising the appointment of a committee to investigate cotton condition in the South and report possible measures for Federal aid by December 15. On the committee were representatives Mann, Austin, Henry, Lever, Heflin, Bell (Ga.) and Langley.

No Extra Session.

With the return of President Wilson from Pittsburg tonight it became known that predictions of an extra session of Congress in November to consider cotton relief legislation were not made on the authority of Mr. Wilson. Officials close to the President said he woiud not call an extra session.

While he favors the Lever bill for the government licensing of cotton warehouses and the Glass amendment to the currency act, to allow banks to issue bank notes up to 100 per cent of their capital and surplus, the President is understood to believe both can go over until the regular session.

As outlined by the President, the programme for the December session will include the Philippine bills, remaining bills of Secretary Lane's conservation programme, the government shipping bill and cotton legislation. It is known that no extra session will be called for next spring unless some unusual emergency arises. The President plans to leave Washington after the adjournment in March to officially open the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Exposition.

London, Oct. 24.—Adelina Patti was the central figure at a demonstration at the patriotic concert in the Royal Albert Hall here tonight. King George and Queen Mary were present. Though in her 72nd year, the celebrated singer sang an aria written by Mozart in a manner which greatly pleased her critics. Her reception was enthusiastic and did not end until she, with tears of appreciation sang "Home, Sweet Home."

London, Oct. 24.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the German government has issued a communication to the neutral powers condemning Great Britain's action with regard to contraband of war and the seizure of Germans on neutral merchant vessels. The communication argues that this violates the engagements of the Declaration of London.

PARTIAL LIFT OF EMBARGO ON FOOD

England Consents to Food Going to Belgiun

IF SENT BY AMERICANS

British Government Agrees to Take Move Upon Representation by the American Ambassador—Thousands Starving.

London, Oct. 24.—As a result of representations by W. H. Page, the American ambassador, the British government today consented to raising the embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to leave for Holland with a quarter of a million doHars worth of food purchased by the American committee for the relief of Belgium.

The first shipments of 2,500 tons of food to Holland for relief of the Belgians will leave London Tuesday. The cargo will consist principally of wheat, rice, beans and peas.

Emile De Vereux, burgomaster of Charleroi, and Emile Buisset, deputy in parliament for that district, arrived in London today and presented to the American committee a formal statement of conditions in Charleroi and Belgium. According to the statement 500,000 out of 600,000 inhabitants within a radius of 15 miles of Charleroi are being fed by organized relief, and food supplies are almost exhausted.

The Charleroi delegation says that while speaking officially only for the province of Hainaut, "we know that much the same conditions prevail throughout Belgium and we can state from bitter experience the position of our own district."

On Verge of Starvation.

Continuing the statement says that the population of Hainaut numbers 1,250,000 persons and that 80 per cent of its food supply must be imported. This district was occupied by the Germans early in the war and the German army imposed fines to be paid in food. These levies continued until the German governor, Marshal Von Der Goltz, gave orders that they should cease after representations had been made to him of the desperate plight of the populace. This order went into effect September 10th.

"On October 13," the statement continues, "the civil governor of Brussels informed us that the week ending today was the last one during which we could obtain any supplies. He advised us to go to Holland. We applied to the Dutch government through the Belgian minister, but were informed that Holland had supplies only for her own needs. We then came to England to appeal to your countrymen to assist us in our great need.

"The industries of our district are paralyzed, our workshops are closed and our money is exhausted. In the whole province at least 800,000 people, from now on, must be fed by charity."

The statement concludes: "Our people initiated no war; our army has done its best to defend us against overwhelming forces; our people are on the verge of starvation through circumstances of war. Our friendly neighbors, the Dutch, French and English, are debarred from giving the assistance they otherwise would gladly provide. We feel that we shall not appeal to the American people in vain."

ENGLAND CONSIDERING PROTEST OF AMERICA

Concerning the Seizure of the Standard Oil Steamers.

Ministerial Conference at London But No Decision Reached—General Move to Prevent Oils Reaching Germany.

London, Oct. 24.—The American protest against the British seizure of the American oil ship Platuria was the subject of a ministerial conference today, but no decision was reached. Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Winston Churchill and Third High Chancellor Viscount Haldane, were among those at the meeting.

OIL GOING TO GERMANY.

British Minister Says That's Why American Steamer Seized.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Private letters received at the British embassy here from Denmark state that one big fuel oil shipment from the United States was sent promptly on its arrival in Copenhagen to the German aerial and naval base at Kiel. Whether this occurred before or after Denmark prohibited oil exportation to belligerent countries was not stated. The information, however, with the general belief in England that the recent increase in American oil shipments to Denmark was preparatory to a general Zeppelin and submarine attack on Great Britain resulted in the adoption by the British navy of restrictive measures.

British officials here admitted today that the Brindilla and Platuria, Standard Oil vessels plying between the United States and Denmark were detained in this connection in pursuance of the belief that cargoes of illuminating oil aventually would find their way to Kiel.

The British ambassador discussed with Acting Secretary Lansing today protests filed by the United States

(Continueed on Page Sixteen)

FATE OF MRS. CARMAN IN HANDS OF THE JURY

Case Turned Over to That Body at Nine Forty-Five Last Night—Were Still Deliberating on Testimony Offered When Midnight Came—State Bases its Case on Evidence of Negro Maid

MRS. CARMAN, VERY NERVOUS, AWAITS THE VERDICT IN BACK ROOM OF COURT HOUSE

Defense Lawyer Scored District Attorney For His Method in Working up Case Against Mrs. Carman—District Attorney in Turn Scores Coroner in Case For Way Testimony Was Given

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, after listening all the afternoon and evening to the summing up of the defense and the prosecution and the charge of Justice Charles H. Kelby, retired at 9:45 o'clock tonight to begin its deliberations.

The defense of the woman charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey rested its case early in the morning session and several witnesses in rebuttal were called. Then for more than three hours and a half John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, dissected the state's case. He severely criticised the district attorney's methods, particularly referring to the manner in which the prosecutor had guarded the witness, Celia Coleman. He asserted the slayer of Mrs. Bailey undoubtedly was a man. He scouted the testimony of Celia Coleman and Frank Farrell.

On the summing up, District Attorney Smith painted Mrs. Carman as a calculating, scheming woman, who deliberately murdered under the spur of jealousy. He laid emphasis on the testimony of the negress, Celia Coleman, and Farrell. He said he knew the murder was an "inside job" and that the servant, if any one, would be the person to tell about it.

Why He Guarded Witness.

Had he allowed the girl to stay in the house, he said, she would have remained under the influence of the Carman family. He excused her falsehoods at the start by her own words: "That she was 'sorry for Mrs. Carman'."

The family of the murdered woman were in court all day.

Before the justice began his charge Graham took exception to several of the district attorney's statements, claiming the prosecutor had not stuck to the facts.

Justice Kelby began to deliver his charge shortly after 9 o'clock. He did not discuss the evidence, but explained different degrees of homicide, discussed at some length the creditibility of a witness and said that a mass of the evidence in this case was admitted for the purpose of impeaching other witnesses.

When a ten-minute recess was taken today the jury was told to decide whether it would go to dinner before the summing up of the state's case by District Attorney Smith. The jury decided to do without dinner and District Attorney Smith began:

"I tell you gentlemen, I knew this was an inside job. I determined to get the truth and went after the person who knew about every person in the house. And I tell you this negro girl has been an unwilling witness."

The district attorney took up the testimony of other members of the Carman household and said it was untrue, as the witnesses had motives to testify falsely:

"Now," he went on, "I'll tell you why Mrs. Carman said, 'I shot him.' He dropped on the floor behind the operating chair. So she thought the bullet had hit him.

"I don't know whether or not it was a case of mistaken identity regarding Mrs. Bailey. Nobody will ever know unless Mrs. Carman tells."

Scored Coroner in Case.

The district attorney severely scored Coroner Norton for his action in the case. He described testimony about the bloodhounds as an "insult to any jury."

Rudolph Loewe, testified today that he was within 15 feet of Dr. Carman's office when the shot was fired which killed Mrs. Bailey. Loewe looked up when he heard the report, and according to his testimony, saw a man run across the Carman lawn and leap over the fence. He said he then looked into Dr. Carman's office and saw the doctor with a woman in his arms.

There were two women in front of the house, Mr. Loewe added. He also saw a man he did not know standing

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

BOARD VIRTUALLY HAS APPROVED COTTON PLAN

Aft er Weeks of Negotiations Between Bankers and Members of Federal Reserve Board a Tentative Agreement is Reached — Fund of $135,000,000 to be Raised to Care for Surplus Cotton— The Reserve Board Will Control the Fund.

Washington, Oct. 24.—After weeks of negotiations between bankers and Federal Reserve Board members, a tentative agreement was reported tonight when the board virtually approved a plan by which a fund of $135,000,000 will be raised to care for the surplus coton crop and extend aid to cotton producers. The plan is slightly different from that originally proposed, but loans will be made on cotton at six cents a pound bearing interest of not more than six percent for one year with a privilege of six months extension.

The Reserve Board will have direct supervision of the fund but it probably will operate through a committee of bankers and business men.

All details of the plan were not made public tonight. New York bankers have agreed to subscribe $50,000,000 to the fund and Southern banks are counted on for $85,000,000 more. The remaining $50,000,000 is to be raised in non-cotton producing states.

Secretary McAdoo outlined the plan tonight in the following statement:

McAdoo Makes Statement

"The Federal Reserve Board today continued consideration of plans for the relief of the cotton situation, giving special attention to a plan suggested by Albert H. Wiggin, J. S. Alexander, A. J. Hemphill and William Woodward of New York, and Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis for the raising of a cotton loan fund aggregating $135,000,000. This plan has been evolved from that originally proposed by Mr. Wade. Full details cannot be given out until it is submitted to bankers in leading finanicail centers to ascertain whether or not they will support it. It has been approved tentatively by the Federal Reserve Board and bankers in the leading financial cities, will be asked immediately to subscribe the necessary amount. New York City bankers have agreed to subscribe $50,000,000 upon condition that an additional $50,000,000, shall be subscribed by cities in non-cotton producing states. The remaining $25,000,000 is to be provided by the cotton states.

"The new plan contemplates the loaning of money on cotton at six cents a pound and at an interest rate not exceeding six percent for a period of oneyear with the privilege of a renewal for an additional period of six months. It is provided that all services rendered in the administration of the fund by voluntary committees and bankers shall be without charge but that the borrowers shall pay three percent on the amount loaned to them into a fund which is to be called the guarantee fund and which is to be used exclusively for paying the necessary expenses of administration, which it is estimated will not exceed one eighth of one percent and the remainder to be used to make good any losses which may be incurred on loans that may be made on cotton at the stipulated rate of six cents per pound. Upon the conclusion of the whole transaction the amount of money left in the guarantee fund will be returned pro rata to the borrowers.

"It is hoped that responses may be received from the bankers of the leading cities early next week. If favorable the plan will be put into immediate execution. In that case the cotton loan fund will be administered under the general supervision of a central committee of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, which committee will, in turn, appoint a committee to be known as the Cotton Loan Committee and which will have actual management of the fund.

"The plan in its new form is more practical than anything heretofore presented and it is hoped the requisite amount may be promptly subscribed that the plan may be put into immediate operation."

SIMMONS FOR ALL TEN AMENDMENTS

Sincerely Hopes They All May be Adopted

CONSIDERS THEM WISE

Tar Heel Congressmen Leave for Home Districts — Senator Overman Fought to Last Ditch for Cotton Relief.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Senator Simmons gave out the following statement tonight:

"For some time my time has been so completely taken up in connection with important national legislation with respect to which heavy personal responsibility was thrust upon me, I have not had time to give that mature study and consideration to the proposed amendments to our Constitution which the importance of the subject demanded. On Thursday last the Congress finally passed the war revenue bill, of which I had charge in the Senate as chairman of the Committee on Finance. Since then I have closely studied the amendments. After careful examination and mature reflection, it is my opinion that these amendments, one and all, are wise and personally I shall support them, and I sincerely hope that they may be adopted at the coming election and become a part of the organic law of the State."

Tar Heels Homeward Bound.

Practically all of the North Carolina members of Congress left town tonight for their homes. Most of them will make speeches in their districts next week. Representatives Webb, Godwin, Stedman, Claude Kitchin and Pou left on late trains tonight, while Representative Page will leave here Sunday night for Wilkesboro where he will speak Monday.

Mr. Page will also speak Tuesday in Davidson county, the exact place to be determined by the county chairman; Thursday in Davie county; Friday night in Randleman; Saturday in Montgomery county, and will close the campaign at Carthage Monday, the day before election.

Representative Webb, one of the most popular and most influential Democrats in Congress, will place himself in the hands of the Democratic party upon his arrival at Shelby tomorrow night. He expects to make a speech every day from Monday until election.

Senator Overman left tonight for Chapel Hill to be at the bedside of his sister, Mrs. A. W. Mangum, who is seriously ill. The junior senator expects to be in Salisbury by Monday and will be ready to make speeches wherever he is needed. He expects to be assigned to Reprsentative Doughton's district.

Overman on Cotton Relief.

Senator Overman expressed regret that no cotton legislation was enacted. He said he had fought to the last ditch but was confronted with opposition from both Democratic and Republican sources. Mr. Overman said his intention was not paternalism or socialism, but a war measure designed to meet an emergency.

"The bill only asked the government for the loan to the people of the South of its credit for one year in order that not only the South, but the whole country might be saved from hard times," said Senator Overman.

"It in no way proposed to burden the country but the people of the South proposed with this credit to burden themselves. This cotton question was not a local one peculiar to the South, but was a national and international question as well. The United States now owes England $200,000,000 and if we could have a stable price for cotton, we would be saved from sending gold out of this country to pay our debts," Senator Overman said.

President Wilson is in deep sympathy with the condition of the people of the South and the President still hopes to work out a plan that will bring relief without legislation. The President now has plans under consideration which will help the situation. Senator Overman said he was proud of the fact that he is to be the first senator to be elected by the people of North Carolina, which is provided for under the Constitutional amendment. P. R. A.

HAS NEW PLAN FOR RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

President of Western System Wants Roads Governed by "Groups."

Kansas City, Oct. 24.—Establishment of railway "groups," somewhat after the manner of regional reserve banks, each group to be governed by a board of directors on which the government will be represented, was urged as the solution of the problem of railroad operation by E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in an address here today. Mr. Ripley said the idea was his own.

"The present system of management cannot last. It almost may be said to have broken down already," said Mr. Ripley. "With the government having one or more seats in railroad boards, and the power of absolute veto, all economics incident to common ownership might be practiced."

WAR CAUSED FAILURE.

Pell Tells Why His Cotton Firm in New York Went Under.

New York, Oct. 24.—S. H. P. Pell, head of the suspended cotton brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Company, took the witness stand in bankruptcy proceedings today and told the court that his firm's debts totaled $9,888,361 and assets $8,428,906.

Of this indebtedness, he said, 60 per cent was owing on cotton exchange transactions, $3,500,000 to Col. Robert M. Thompson, and the rest to stock exchange and commercial creditors. A committee of creditors was fighting the Thompson claim, he said, on the ground that Col. Thompson was a partner and should be included in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The sole cause of the firm's failure, Pell testified, was the war, which caused a convulsion in the cotton market.

The Wilson administration does not cross streams before it comes to them; but when it does come to them it does cross them.—Burlington Gazette.

SPORTS OF TODAY

CAROLINA VICTORIOUS OVER THE COMMODORES

Game Teriffically Fought; Score 10 to 9.

Graham Ramsey's Speed and George Tandy's Toe Tell Tale—Only Virginia Left to be Conquered.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Graham Ramsey's speed and George Tandy's toe tell the tale of Carolina's victory over Vanderbilt in the most terrific struggle ever witnessed on Dudley field. The score was 10 to 9. Vanderbilt drew first blood with a touchdown. Tandy then put a beautiful dropkick between the bars for three points. Vanderbilt returned the compliment with another dropkick.

Then Grahma Ramsey, the 18-year-old left tackle for Carolina, won the game by blocking a Vandy kick on the five-yard line and falling on the ball just across the goal line. The score was now tied. Tandy, Carolina's peerless center, calmly planted the ball between the posts for the coveted point.

Then for a heart-breaking quarter and a half the two teams fought like tigers. Again and again the ball approached one goal only to be lost on downs. "Time out" for injuries and sheer exhaustion was called repeatedly. The sun set. The electric lights strung over the field were turned on, but still the two elevens struggled and fought. Gradually the Commodores were forced back. In desperation they offered up with forward pass after forward pass. Fuller and Bridges broke up every one.

Finally Vandy punted. Fuller returned 50 yards. Carolina ran a series of plays, gradually advancing the ball. The time keeper rushed between the lines and called "Time over."

Several of the exhausted players fell in their tracks and were carried from the field. For the second time in history the Commodores were defeated by a Southern team on their own field. Sewanee turned the trick in 1909.

With this victory tucked away, the Virginia game is the only thing standing between Carolina and the championship of the South. The line-up:

Vanderbilt.		North Carolina.
Reams	le	Winston
Cody	lt	Ramsey
Phillips	lg	Cowell
Hoffman	c	Tandy
C.Brown	rg	Jones
Warren	rt	Gay
Cohen	re	Homewood
Curry	qb	Bridges
Sikes	lh	Taylor
Putnam	rh	Fuller
Carman	fb	Parker

Score by quarters:

Vanderbilt	0	3	3	3
North Carolina	0	3	10	10

Summary: Touchdowns, Ramsey for North Carolina; Carman for Vanderbilt; goals from touchdown, Tandy.

Substitutes —Vanderbilt: Lipscomb for C. Brown; chester for Reams; Reams for Sikes; Lowe for Phillips; Phillips for Lowe; Sikes for Reams; Reams for Chester; Jarrett for Carman; Lipscomb for C. Brown. North Carolina: Wright for Homewood; Grimsley for Winston; Allen for Bridges; Long for Wright; Wright for Long, Bridges for Allen; Faust for Cowell; J. Jones for Gay; Reid for Wright.

Officials: Walker, Virginia, referee; McGoffin, Michigan, umpire; Metzger, Vanderbilt, head linesman; time of periods, 15 minutes.

BRILLIANT VICTORY SCORED BY VIRGINIA

Blanked Georgia Twenty-Eight To Nothing.

Virginians Played a Whirlwind Game From the Start, With Many Sensational and Brilliant Fentures.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 24.—The University of Virginia defeated the University of Georgia football team here today 28 to 0.

The Virginians played a whirlwind game from the start. Only once, at the beginning of the third period, was Georgia able to gain ground with any consistency and then, when a touchdown looked imminent, the Virginians strengthened and held their opponents safe.

Rain fell continuously during the game, and the field was ankle deep in mud. Virginia handled the slippery ball with but a single fumble and executed many brilliant plays.

Captain Mayer played a stellar game, getting credit for every point scored by Virginia. He went through the Georgia line for four touchdowns, kicked two goals from touchdowns, and made a safety. His terrific line plunging also was responsible for much of the territory gained by the Virginians, and his heady strategy many times outwitted the visitors. Gooch, the Virginia quarterback, also played brilliantly, skirting Georgia's ends repeatedly for long gains.

Capt. Paddock and Broyles were Georgia's best ground gainers, but on defensive the visitors were helpless.

Georgia		Virginia
Harris	le	White
McConnell	lt	Ward
Conyers	lg	Coleman
Henderson	c	Evans
Hitchcock	rg	Moore
Thrash	rt	Barker
Logan	re	Gillette
Paddock	qb	Gooch
Peacock	lh	Mayer
Holzendorf	rh	Anderson
Broyles	fb	Sparr

Referee Barry, Georgetown; umpire, Brooks, George Washington; head linesman, Fetzer, Davidson.

Substitutes: Virginia—Flannagan for White; Burnett for Anderson; Anderson for Barker; Walker for Sparr. Georgia, Gerrard for Logan; Marshburn for Holzendorf; Logan for Gerrard; Fox for Harris; Selig for Marshburn; Harris for Logan; Holzendorf for Selig. Score by periods:

Virginia	12	14	0	2—28
Georgia	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns: Mayer 4; goals from touchdowns, Mayer 2; safety, Mayer. Time of periods 15 minutes each.

HARVARD VARSITY SUBS NARROWLY ESCAPED DEFEAT

Penn. State College Played All Round Crimsons—Score 13-13.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 24.—Harvard narrowly escaped defeat today by the Penn. State College team, which played all around the Crimson. The score was a tie, 13 to 13. For 46 minutes the Harvard Varsity subs were driven about the field, Penn. State scoring a touchdown and a goal from the field in the first twelve minutes of play. The visitors lost a chance for victory through two costly fumbles.

WASHINGTON & LEE DOWNED WAKE FOREST

Lexington Boys Scored Another Shut-Out Victory.

Straight Tactics of Davidson Gave Them Victory Over Citidal Sixteen to Nothing—V. M. I. Downed Ga. Techs.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 24.—Washington and Lee today defeated Wawe Forest 72 to 0. End Simms and halfback Young of Washington and Lee had to go to the side lines because of injuries and takles Miles of Washington and Lee and Blackman of Wake Forest were retired on charges of fighting.

McKinnon's Work Counted.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 24.—Straight football tactics of Davidson, featured by good backfield running by fullback McKinnon, won from the Citadel here this aftenoon 16 to 0. Citadel resorted to line shifts and attempted forward passes, only one of the latter being successful. Davidson's gains resulted for the most part from end runs. The South Carolinians did not make the showing expected of them.

Tech's Superior Weight Told.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—Virginia Military Institute was defeated by the heavier eleven of the Georgia School of Technology at football here today, 28 to 7. The Virginians started off well, scoring the first touchdown of the game in the second quarter, when Captain Bain recovered the ball after a fumble by Captain Fielder and ran 75 yards to the goal line.

Georgia Tech's superior weight began to tell in the second half, however, and the score was tied in the third period, Fielder taking the ball over. The Georgian's added three more touchdowns in the fourth period.

Wilmington Blanks Rocky Mount Team

PRESENTED FORMIDABLE FRONT AND EXECUTED THE FORWARD PASS AT WILL.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Oct. 24.—Executing forward passes as might have been expected from veterans, the Wilmington football team triumphed over the locals this afternoon by a score of 58 to 0.

From the outset the game was clearly the property of the Wilmington club and despite the heavy field caused by frequent rains the visitors encuted the forward pass at will and but few of them failed.

The Wilmington club presented as formidable array of football talent as has been seen in this city in many seasons and their execution of the forward pass almost at will, made possible the huge score that came the way of the visitors. The weather made the startling or sensational out of the question and the one feature was the remarkable success of the presistent and seldom falling forward pass, the one feature of the game.

Harvard and Michigan Coaches Preparing for Big Battle

"HURRY-UP" YOST.

PERCY HAUGHTON.

Percy Haughton and "Hurry-Up" Yost, famous coaches of Harvard and Michigan football teams, are preparing their charges for what may be the most important football match of the year —that on next Saturday between Harvard and the University of Michigan. Harvard has consented to play this one game with the Western university, but has made no promises about the future, and has not engaged to meet Michigan on its own grounds next year. Many persons think Michigan will win. If so, it will have a tendency to confirm the suspicion of many that the western teams are superior to the eastern.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Southern.

At Nashville, Tenn.: North Carolina 10; Vandervilt 9.

At Jacksonville, Fla.: Sewanee 27; Florida 0.

At Bristol: King College 12; Carson & Newman 0.

At Richmond: Hampden Sidney 6; Randolph Macon 0.

At Columbia: University of S. C. 13; Newberry College 13.

At Chattanooga: Chattanooga University 14; Howard 0.

At Charlotte: Davidson 16; Citadel 0.

At Williamsburg: Richmond College 7; William and Mary 3.

At Blacksburg: Roanoke College 7; V. P. I. 7.

At Lexington: Washington and Lee 72; Wake Forest 0.

At Charlottesville: Virginia 28; Georgia 0.

At Atlanta: Georgia Techs. 28; V. M. I. 7.

At Knoxville: Tennessee 17; Alabama 7.

At Birmingham: Auburn 19; Mississippi A. & M. 0.

At Spartanburg: Wofford 7; Presbyterians 0.

Eastern.

At Annapolis: Navy 48; Western Reserve 0.

At Cambridge: Harvard 13; Penn. State 13.

At Syracuse 20; Michigan 6.

At New Haven: Yale 7; Washington and Jefferson 13.

At New York: Cornell 28; Brown 7.

At Princeton 16; Dartmouth 13.

At West Point: Army 14; Holy Cross 0.

At Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate 41; Vermont 0.

At Newark: Rutgers 16; Tufts 7.

At Middleton, Conn.: Wesleyan 0; Amherst 16.

At South Bethlehem, Pa.: Muhlenburg 0; Lehigh 27.

At Pittsburg 21; Georgetown 0.

At Lewisburg, Pa.: Bucknell 43; Susquehanna 0.

Western.

At Columbus: Ohio State 6; Wisconsin 7.

At Evanston: Illinois 33; Northwestern 0.

At Chicago 21; Purdue 0.

At Iowa City: Minnesota 7; Iowa 0.

At Sioux Falls: Notre Dame 33; South Dakota 0.

"TIGERS" DOWNED "MOONS" TWELVE TO SIX

In an interesting game of football pulled off at Hilton Park yesterday, between the "Moons" and the "Tigers", the latter were victorious by a score of 12 to 6. The game was a good exhibition, and was tightly contested throughout.

The features were the broken field running of Hashagen and the brilliant play of Stone for the Tigers and the play of Lynch and DeRosset for the Moons.

FORMER WILMINGTONIAN IN RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

Virginia League Reelects J. O. Boatwright Over Burruss Corprew.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24.—The directors of the Virginia Baseball League in annual meeting here today re-elected J. O. Boatwright of Danville president, transferred the Roanoke franchise to Suffolk, and decided to shorten the season two weeks. The 1915 season will begin April 22 and close on Labor Day.

Mr. Boatwright was elected on the thirteenth ballot. A deadlock existed for over three hours and Burruss Corprew of Norfolk was leading until the thirteenth ballot.

Five names were balloted on before an election was made possible by the vote of the Portsmouth Club changing from Corprew to Boatwright.

—Owing to the lack of a quorum the "Community Service Week" meeting to have been held at the court house yesterday morning was postponed until later.

Candy Prices Decline

We have made some Reductions. Ask our representatives, or write for new prices, before buying.

Mail orders will be filled at lowest prices prevailing on date of shipment.

LET THEM COME.

We are prepared to sell you as Good Goods as the Best, and at as Low Prices as the Lowest.

E. L. MATHEWS CANDY CO.
Wilmington, N. Carolina

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Look Young! Nobody Can Tell if You Use Grandmother's Simple Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.

Something New

EVERY DAY AT THE BIG STORE OF

GAYLORD-PLATT COMPANY

Special for this week will be a new line of beautiful Waists in Lace, Crepe de Chine, Organdy and Pique Combination, in Roman Stripes and all the assorted colors, **$2.48 to $5.98.**

Beautiful line of New Dresses in Crepe de Chine, Velvet, Satin, Serge and Corduroy, **$5.98 to $15.00.**

The very latest designs in Children's and Misses' Coats, Teddy Bear, Corduroy, Cloth and White Serge, **$1.69, $1.98, $2.48 and $3.25.**

They are excellent garments for the price.

Our Coat Suit Department is full of beautiful garments, and our prices and goods are pleasing a multitude of patrons.

"The Perfect Underwear" for Children and Infants, in wool and cotton, is the very thing that every mother has been looking for.

New Style Collars and Cuff Sets, in Wash Organdie and Pique, **25c and 50c.**

Hand Bags; latest fad, **50c to $3.00.**

Party Cases, New Style, **$1.00 to $3.50.**

Girdles, in black and Roman Stripes, **50c to $1.69.**

Big stock of Sweaters for Ladies, Children and Men; and all colors.

The Boys' Union Suit that we sell for **50c** is the best garment you ever bought for that money.

Little Tudor Sleepers, for Children, **50c and 69c.**

When the cool nights begin to demand more cover, Remember we have thousands of Blankets and Comforts and can keep you warm, from **85c to $8.50.**

210-212-214 North Front St.

For Anything in the Grocery Line

CALL OR WRITE

J. W. BROOKS

Wholesale Grocer — Wilmington, N. C

Cold Cream Weather Has Arrived

Keep your Hands and Face Soft, Pliable and Beautiful, with PEREDIXO CREAM (the Original Peroxide Cold Cream). It is undoubtedly the best Cold Cream Made; will not grow hair.

Plant your Bulbs, before it is too late; best results are obtained by planting early.

Our Delivery System is Safe and Prompt. 'Phone your wants to

1880 **Hardin's Pharmacy** 1914

No. 126 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

We are now prepared to make prompt deliveries of

——BRICK——

and will appreciate all orders given us.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

MILL—RAILROAD—STEAMBOAT WORK

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Railroad and Wharf Facilities

WORK AND PRICES GUARANTEED

Everybody Read [illegible] Business Locals

NEWS NOTES OF A WEEK FROM ROBESON COUNTY

Rain Stops Gathering of Cotton and Other Crops

Mr. Henry Barnes Dead—Candidates Campaigning Mostly at Night—New Theatre to Open—Odd Fellows Lodge.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 24.—Since the first two or three days of the week, the weather has been about as disagreeable as it ever gets here, the rain causing all out-door work to be almost at a stand-still. The past two weeks have been so wet and disagreeable that little work could be done in gathering cotton and other crops. Up to that time, however, remarkably good time had been made getting all crops gathered in fine shape.

Magistrates Hold Meeting.

About a month ago a call was issued by Justice of the Peace N. C. Graham, of Howellsville township, for all the justices in the county to meet here today. About one-third responded and were present. J. H. McNeill was chairman and Neill McInnis secretary. Some resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to do things such as reducing court house expenses, cutting treasurer's salary down to $1,200, abolishing the rural police system, of this county, etc. Some of them wanted the magistrates to have more jurisdiction and have fees raised, while the county officers' salaries were reduced.

About 6 o'clock this evening a young couple from one of the cotton mills, accompanied by several friends, appeared at the court house and applied for license to get married. Register Folger doubted the girl's age and wanted her to prove it. Her brother promptly offered to do the swearing, but the register would not allow that. When it looked as though the lovers were going to meet with sore disappointment, a gentleman came forward and satisfied Mr. Folger that everything was all right and the license was granted. It is supposed they lost no time in having the knot tied.

Mr. Henry Barnes died Thursday night at the home of his son, Mr. T. C. Barnes, in East Lumberton. Mr. Barnes would have been 74 years old in December. A few weeks ago he came up from Barnesville to visit his son and suffered an attack which proved fatal. His aged wife came to be with him, and she too became ill and for the past several days her conditions has been critical. The remains of Mr. Barnes were carried to his home at Barnesville yesterday for interment.

The greatest improvement seen in Lumberton in some time is the removal of the electrical poles from the west side of Elm street from the First National bank to the Seaboard passenger station. If the Bell Telephone Company would decide to remove their poles from the east side of the same street for the same distance Lumberton would have one of the most beatiful streets to be found in the business section of any town.

The Star man witnessed last Sunday night in Dr. W. L. Grantham's office one of the most horrible scenes he ever beheld. It was an 11-year-old colored boy suffering with hydrophobia. The first symptoms were noticed on Thursday night before, but he did not receive the attention of a physician until late Sunday evening. His temperature was 105, and the sight of water would throw him into spasms. The case was extremely pitiful, but nothing could relieve his suffering until death came early Monday morning.

Campaigning at Night.

As the election draws near the candidates in the county remind one of possum hunters, as they seem to hunt votes almost exclusively at night. Nearly every night there is speaking at some point by some of the candidates. The reason given for night instead of day meetings is that the people will turn out at night in larger numbers than in the day time because during the day many of them will not leave their work at this busy time.

The "Lumbee Theatre" the new vaudeville and picture house which has just been completed next door north of the Lumberton Cotton Mills office building, will be opened to the public on Tuesday evening of next week, the first picture to be shown being "Quo Vadis," said to be one of the finest motion pictures ever produced. The building is a beauty and has been made as comfortable as good opera chairs, well arranged, can make it. It is for white people exclusively, and a cordial welcome will await them on the afternoon of the 27th at 2 o'clock.

The fireworks business for Christmas or other holidays is dead in Lumberton for the present at least. In addition to the State tax on fireworks, Lumberton has a $50 special tax, which will have to be paid by anyone selling these goods. This ordinance no doubt is the result of the firecracker nuisance here last Christmas.

Willie Cribbs, a young white man employed in the Lumberton cotton mill, in East Lumberton, lost one of his hands Wednesday afternoon by getting it caught in the machinery and being terribly mangled before it could be released. It is said to have taken 15 minutes to release his hand from the machinery.

Several young men went to Wilmington yesterday to see "The Ham Tree" last night, and they were busy this morning telling their friends about the greatest show they ever saw.

Odd Fellows Lodge Reorganized.

Lumberton Lodge No. 245, I. O. O. F. was reorganized with 28 members Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: J. H. Floyd, N. G.; L. R. Varser, V. G.; W. S. Britt, R. S.; W. J. DuBois, F. S.; W. O. Edmund, treasurer.

Field Secretary and Grand Chaplin, Rev. Z. Paris was present. The degree work was done by the Cross Creek team of Fayetteville, 22 in number. The boys say they had a grand time which lasted till three o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. Paris, formerly pastor of Chestnut Street Methodist church who some three weeks ago made an address on "Fraternalism and its Relation to the Church" in the court house here, is responsible for the reorganization. Mr. Paris made an address in behalf of the I. O. O. F. orphanage Tuesday evening, which the boys say was a gem.

Quite a large crowd from this section attended the State fair at Raleigh this week. No doubt a large crowd from Robeson will attend the fair at Fayetteville the coming week.

Ed. Johnson, a colored painter residing about a mile south of town, lost his residence and furniture by fire yesterday morning about 1 o'clock. Johnson and his family had a narrow escape, some one waking them just in time for them to get out of the house before the roof fell in. The fire is thought to have resulted from a defective flue. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

A meeting of several days will begin at the Presbyterian church early in November, in which Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, will assist Pastor Gorrell. The rivival meetings which had been in progress for several days at the Methodist church, and which closed Wednesday night, were a pronounced success.

Mr. and Mrs. Beasley Arrive.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Beasley, who were maried in Wayne county Wednesday, arrived here last night and are making their home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stephens. Lumberton extends to the young bride a most cordial welcome.

Mrs. G. R. McLeod and daughter, Miss Irene, have been spending part of the week in Charlotte.

The Kingsdale log trains, which have been idle for some time, while new track was being built so that great bodies of new timber could be reached, resumed work this week and are now working north of town, using the A. & C. S. track for several miles.

W. S. W.

AD-MONITIONS

The ad. that "gets a laugh" never gets anything else—least of all a filled-in coupon.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN COLUMBUS COUNTY

Dr. McClure Delivers Inspiring Address to Odd Fellows

Democrats Sorely Disappointed at Non-Appearance of Mr. Bickett—County Fair Called Off—Campaign in Brunswick.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 24.—Dr. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, delivered a most inspiring address to the Odd Fellows and friends of the order at the high school auditorium here last evening, and despite the inclement weather a fair sized audience greeted the speaker. As declared by Walter H. Powell, Esq., who introduced the speaker, Dr. McClure is one of the pillars of fraternalism in North Carolina, and has done much for the uplift of humanity in the State. Dr. McClure's address was an able and interesting one, and the news that he would return to Whiteville some time in November was received with much pleasure by those who heard him last night.

Democrats Disappointed.

It was learned here yesterday, with much regret, that Attorney General Bickett had again missed connections, and would be unable to get to Whiteville in time to deliver a political address at 11 o'clock. Joseph W. Little, Esq., who was to speak also, came up on the morning train with the news that Mr. Bickett had missed his boat at Southport. It was then decided to ask Mr. Bickett to come up on the afternoon train and speak at the auditorium last night immediately following the address of Dr. McClure to the Odd Fellows, but the heavy downpour of rain all day forced the programme committee to abandon this idea.

On account of the fact that there is still a great deal of misunderstanding about the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, and also because the local situation is more or less critical, it had been hoped that Mr. Bickett would be able to clear the "muddy" waters, and it was a distinct disappointment to local Democrats here that he was unable to make his scheduled address.

Week's Campaign in Brunswick.

In company with Mr. W. B. Cooper, Democratic nominee for the Senate from Brunswick and New Hanover counties, Solicitor Homer L. Lyon will leave Tuesday morning for a week's campaign work in Brunswick county. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Lyon will make speeches at Excelsior, Ashe and Shallotte, at which places there will be a joint discussion between Mr. Cooper and the Republican nominee for the Senate, C. Ed Taylor, Esq., of Southport.

County Fair Called Off.

Since the statement in The Star one day this week that the diphtheria epidemic at Chadbourn would in no wise interfere with the holding of the county fair and annual rally day there on October 30th, it has been decided best to call it off, and there will be no fair in Columbus this year. The number of cases under quarantine, together with an increasing number of cases that show symptoms of the disease, have necessitated this action on the part of the committee in charge of the fair. It is feared, also, that it will be necessary to close the school at that place, as well as in the lower end of the county. There are a number of cases of diphtheria reported under quarantine at Tabor, and in fact all over the southern section of the county.

Bolton Corn Show.

Secretary John Innes, of the Bolton chamber of commerce, has announced the list of prizes that will be awarded during the progress of the Bolton corn show, November 5, 6 and 7, and in addition to $250 in cash prizes that will be given for the best exhibits of agricultural products, a large number of farming implements and similar prizes have been offered by those in charge of the show.

BICKETT AT BURGAW.

Rains Kept Many Away, But Those Present Greatly Enjoyed Address.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., Oct. 24.—Hon. T. W. Bickett, attorney general of North Carolina, addressed a fairly good sized crowd in the court house here this afternoon. On account of the heavy rains yesterday and last night, the people in the country could not get here.

The speech was highly entertaining and was very much enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to be present. There were a number of ladies present who seemed to enjoy the address as much as the men.

It is a pity that more could not have been out, as his presentation of the claims of the Wilson administration to the undivided support of the people was particularly strong.

Fire broke out at the saw mill of H. Garrett Smith here today and destroyed a large lot of lumber. The mill and dry kiln escaped. It is not known how the fire originated.

COMMODITY RATES TO BE DISCUSSED MONDAY

Hearing Before Corporation Commission in Raleigh.

Representatives of All Principal Railroads and Prominent Citizens of All Parts of State Expected to Appear—Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 24.—Representatives of all the principal railroad lines in the State and probably numbers of prominent business men from all parts of the State are to be here Monday before the Corporation Commission for the special hearing on the issue of the right of the railroad companies to withdraw the special commodity rates on numbers of the classes of freight that have been in operation for a long while and that were ordered discontinued by the railroad companies just at the time that the new and reduced freight tariffs for intrastate freight were applied October 13th.

These special commodity rates were in most instances lower than the class rates prescribed as maximum by the special rate commission and the commission had intended that they would remain in force and, in fact, the Justice act prescribed that present special and commodity rates of this sort should remain in force. However, the legal advisers of the railroad companies insist that the railroads have the right to discontinue these special rates. The Corporation Commission is desirous to have any and all citizens who want to be heard in connection with the commodity rates situation present for the special hearing Monday.

There was a charter issued today for the Bear Pond Mercantile Co., of Bear Pond, near Henderson, Vance county, capital $5,000 authorized and $2,500 subscribed by L. W. Huff, J. F. White, and others for general mercantile business.

Governor Craig, who went to Asheville Friday for a campaign speech in which he had a joint engagement with Congressman Gudger, is expected to return to Raleigh Sunday and will be in the executive offices Monday morning.

In the National Guard target contest just closed at Jacksonville, the North Carolina team, under the command of Major W. F. Moody, came out third in the enlisted men's match and fourth in the national match. Sergt. Porter, of Charlotte, and Sergt. Mooresfield, of Reidsville, won bronze medals, being respectively fifth and eleventh in the shooting scores. The general average for the Jacksonville shoot was 41 3-4 out of a possible 50 and at Camp Perry a year ago the average was 37 1-2 out of a possible 50.

REV. CARLYLE B. HAYNES.

As one who is always interested in Bible truths and its prophesies, I deem it a pleasure as well as a privilege to say something of this great exponent of the Scriptures who is now preaching in our city, corner of Third and Castle streets, Rev. Carlyle B. Haynes.

I will say with all candor that I have never heard his equal in Bible preaching and he is in my opinion, the greatest preacher that has visited our city in my day. Allow me to say, too, that I have heard some of the most noted preachers and evangelists in this country, but none of them compare with Mr. Haynes in Bible knowledge and the gift of instruction. His prophetic lectures are something marvelous and his power of revelation astounds his hearers with wonder.

Mr. Haynes is a man of strong and charming personality, and he delivers his sermon with great force and effect. He possesses those qualities which make a great preacher, namely: Consecretion to God, a true knowledge of the Scriptures, a mind of rare culture and refinement, a memory of remarkable reproductive power, and a voice of strength, melody and sweetness. With the exception of William Jennings Bryan, and Rev. G. T. Adams, of this city, he is the most magnetic and forceful speaker that it has been my great pleasure to hear, and as a logical thinker and debater I do not know his equal unless it be Mr. Bryan and Mr. Adams.

Mr. Haynes possesses a superb vocabulary which is rich in beauty, though and expression, and his power of illustration and analysis shows that he is master of his subject. He has a remarkable gift of interesting and holding his audience, and his sincerity and earnestness in presenting God's message has a most wonderful effect upon his hearers and reveals in him a true Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

WALTER RUSSELL KINGSBURY.

(advertisement)

Negro Evangelist Speaks.

At the Chautauqua auditorium, located on Princess, near Tenth street, will be conducted a special service today at 11 A. M. by Elder Sydney Scott, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly of this city. A large audience is expected to hear the lecturer on the subject, "The Race and the Crown." Excellent music has been provided for the occasion.

USE MI-O-NA WHEN STOMACH IS UPSET

No matter how long you have suffered from a miserable, upset stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia, Mi-o-na — a simple, inexpensive prescription, easily had at any drug store—will quickly, safely and effectively end the distress, or it will not cost you a penny.

When your stomach is out of order, some foods taste good, but work badly, fermenting into a stubborn lump and surely causing sour or acid taste in the mouth, severe pain in the pit of the stomach, gas, coated tongue, offensive breath, restless nights and nervousness.

It's needless for you to suffer this distress, for just a few Mi-o-na tablets bring joyful relief—They do more for these little "helps to health" soothe and strengthen the inflamed and weakened stomach walls and increase the flow of the digestive juices so that the stomach can care for the food as nature intended. Then the blood receives its proper nourishment, you are no longer thin, pale, weak and despondent, but become well, strong, cheerful and always ready for the day's duties.

No matter what ails your stomach, put your faith in Mi-o-na. Get some of these harmless but helpful tablets from R. R. Bellamy today and eat whatever your appetite craves, and never fear distress.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington, N. C.

Springer Coal Company against The Steamer Portland, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and person, lawfully intervening for their interest therein, in a cause of contract, civil and maritime.

In obedience to Warrant of Seizure to me directed in the above entitled cause, I have seized and taken into my possession the following described property, to-wit:

The Steamer Portland, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington.

I hereby give notice to all persons claiming the said described property, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and forfeited and sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed, according to the prayer of the said libel, that they be and appear before the said court to be held in and for the Eastern District of North Carolina at the City of Wilmington on the 28th day of October, 1914, at 11 o'clock, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, there interpose a claim on the same and to make their allegation in their behalf.

W. T. DORTCH,
U. S. Marshal.

By J. N. Fennell, D. M.
October 24, 1914.
oc24-4t

ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
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WILMINGTON, N. C.

Classified advertising in this paper costs you *so little* for the *net average* of *results* that the charge is almost *negligible*.

Take a real estate ad., for instance. A "For Sale" notice may sell your property *right off the bat*. You save anywhere from, say, $25 to $200 commission. Even if the ad. is kept in many times the cost is nothing.

That's just *one way* classified ads. *pay*.

MULLETS
—Large Mullets
—Medium Mullets
—Mackerel
—Cod Fish
—Pic-Nic Hams
—Jap. Rice
—Head Rice
—Flour
Special Prices on above This Week.
LOVE & WOODY
Wholesale Grocers.
Phone 809.

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

CHICHESTER S-PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter-s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER-S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington, N. C.

Springer Coal Company against The Steamer Nat Strong, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and person, lawfully intervening for their interest therein, in a cause of contract, civil and maritime.

In obedience to Warrant of Seizure to me directed in the above entitled cause, I have seized and taken into my possession the following described property, to-wit:

The Steamer Nat Strong, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington.

I hereby give notice to all persons claiming the said described property, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and forfeited and sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed, according to the prayer of the said libel, that they be and appear before the said court to be held in and for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at the City of Wilmington on the 28th day of October, 1914, at 11 o'clock, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, there interpose a claim on the same and to make their allegation in their behalf.

W. T. DORTCH,
U. S. Marshal.

By J. N. Fennell, D. M.
October 20, 1914.
oc23-4t

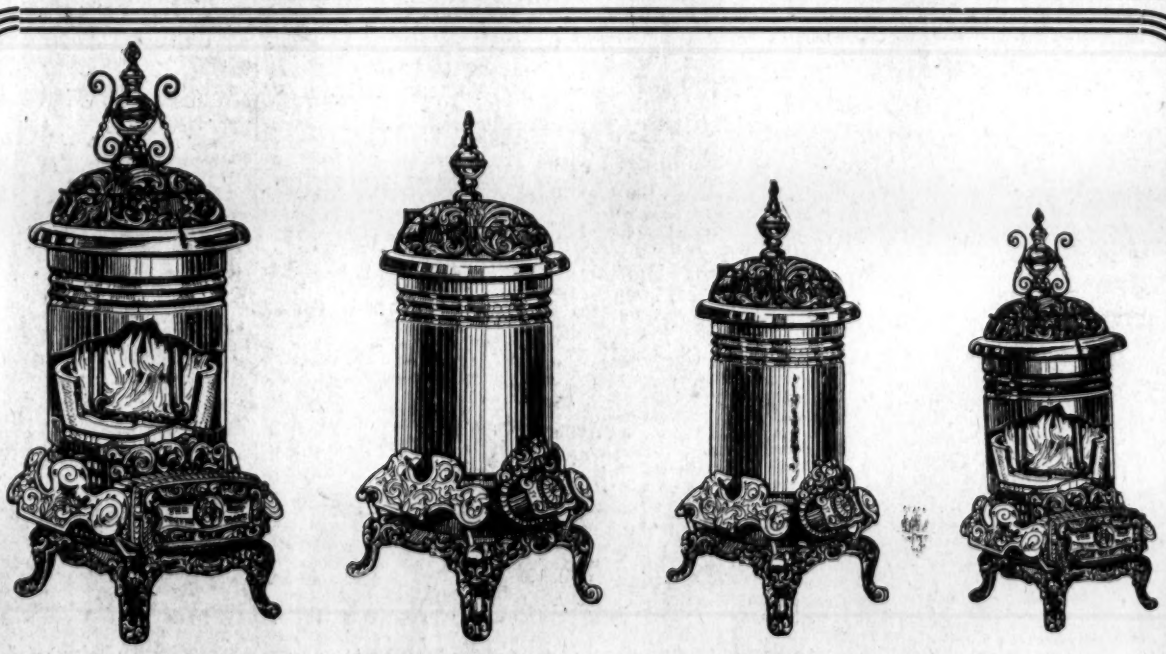
J. L. BECTON
CIVIL ENGINEER
27-28 I. O. O. F. Bldg.,
N. W. Cor. 3rd and Princess.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
'Phone 1494-W. P. O. Box 391.

DAVID'S
YOU'LL find lots of other good things in this store that you want to wear besides
Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes
* * * * * * *
Our idea is that these clothes set a standard of quality for the rest of our merchandise; shirts, neckwear, hosiery, underwear, gloves and all the other things.
* * * * * * *
You can buy here very economically. Suits and overcoats from $15 up; with very unusual values at $25. And all the other things you need at right prices.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx
THE A. DAVID CO.
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS FOR
AMMUNITION
WINCHESTER U. M. C.
RIFLES
REMINGTON WINCHESTER
SHOT GUNS
WINCHESTER .. ..REPEATING
WINCHESTER .. ..AUTOMATIC
REMINGTON .. ..AUTOMATIC
ALSO
FOX, LEFEVER, ITHACA, KNICKERBOCKER and IVER JOHNSON
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE AND CAN FILL YOUR ORDERS PROMPTLY.
J. W. MURCHISON & CO
WHOLESALE

STEIN-BLOCH
$25 Suits and Overcoats for Men are the BEST Made-Ready Clothes in the World at That Price :: ::
Plain statement of a plain fact. Has been so through three generations. Will stay so.
Why best? Because they do not stop (as does the usual $25 suit) at good fabrics and good style; they contain the best possible **workmanship.**
Without that the best of fabrics won't stand, the best of style won't stick.
Fall and Winter suits and topcoats are ready.
FLEET-DAVIS COMPANY
'Phone 673. Next to the Bijou



The Incomparable VORTEX Hot Blast
With its Double, Rotary-Blast Tubes. Most Efficient and Economical. Guaranteed Air-Tight Always.
SAVES YOU $16.00 TO $25.00 IN FUEL EVERY YEAR.
Perfect Stove for All Fuel, and Requires No Change of Fixtures for Soft Coal, Hard Coal, Wood or Coke. Suitable for Parlors, Sitting and Dining Rooms, Stores or Halls. Four Sizes. Large Stock. All Styles and Sizes.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
N. JACOBI HARDWARE COMPANY
10 AND 12 SO. FRONT ST. 'PHONES 97 AND 98

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 50c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 81. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 51. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.

Tighten up on that trace if you expect to pull for Wilmington.

A man can get along without beef, but he is bound to stick to his chicken.

We are not only affected by Europe's momentous war but we are actually afflicted.

Some times a retreat is just the same as running away in order to live to fight another day.

When a rubber door mat contains the word "welcome" in pink letters, it's owing to who you are whether the mat is a liar or not.

A Democratic war tax will not be one hundredth part as burdensome as a Republican protective tariff to furnish graft for its beneficiaries.

We are shipping to the European belligerents cloth for uniforms and selling them barbed wire so they can get their clothes ripped to pieces.

We have so often read those "Florida Fish Stories" in the Jacksonville Times-Union that we have begun to believe there is something in them.

The Steel Trust having made a profit of $50,000,000 has no right to join the chorus of calamity howlers. What more do the steel peole want to make?

The talk about cutting out the middleman has subsided. It seems that the middleman goes right on being the link between distribution and consumption. Cutting out the middleman is like repealing the law of supply and demand.

Fads have their run but business is business all the time. When a business proposition was sprung by Secretary McAdoo to handle the cotton situation, the South threw down everything and chased a fad to the jumping off place.

The Republican party ought not to receive the serious consideration of the people in any State in free America. Its only claim for support is that it stands for graft. A protective tariff is graft for the privileged few who depend on the people to furnish the graft. Aint it so, Molly darling?

Senator Penrose is making his campaign in Pennsylvania as an advocate of high tariff. Since the people bear the burden for the benefit of tariff beneficiaries, we shouldn't think that they would vote for a man who expects them to become the willing victims of such an imposition.

Those Republican stand-patters who are having much to say about the falling off in the Government's revenue because of the lower tariff rates, have a convenient way of forgetting to mention the income tax by which a large share of the burden of the Government' expenses were shifted from the shoulders of the poor and those of moderate circumstances to the shoulders of the wealthy. The income tax is designed to make up the loss entailed in reduction of the tariff.

Republican spellbinders in North Carolina are gravely making protective tariff arguments for elimination of foreign competition with American labor, in face of the fact that large numbers of American laborers are out of a job because war has shut out foreign exports and also necessarily has eliminated European manufacturers as competitors. If shutting out foreign competition assures prosperity for American industries, why don't they get busy while they have America and all the world for their own exploitation? The Republicans lay a great deal of stress on protection for the prosperity of American industries, but during the panic of 1907 all the cotton mills shut down despite a high tariff. That is all the proof we need that the law of supply and demand cuts more ice with prosperity than any tariff law. When are the people going to learn that so they won't forget it?

PAY ENGLAND IN COTTON.

In an editorial a few days ago The Star correctly anticipated the present sentiment in New York financial circles to the effect that the factors which can be depended upon to alleviate the financial difficulties and relieve the complex cotton situation are the plans to restore international exchange and to establish a pool of $150,000,000 to be loaned on the South's cotton crop.

This country owes England a pressing balance approximating $200,000,000 for securities marketed there and for which settlement is desired. The New York banks' foreign pool of $100,000,000 in gold for the English account and the New York City fund of $80,000,000 in gold to take care of that city's credit abroad, can be counted upon to bring great relief, yet Wall Street regards it as exceedingly important that all gold should be kept at home as far as possible. The one way to do that, as we learned from yesterday's financial dispatches in The Star, is to send cotton to England instead of gold. In fact, The Star's New York cotton review by telegraph was to the effect that "plans are said to be formulating for shipments of cotton to Great Britain in part payment of the adverse trade balance."

Meanwhile, the St. Louis $150,000,000 pool plan to relieve the cotton situation is relied on in New York as a pronounced factor in helping the situation. New York financiers are to share largely in it and the plans are being formulated to put the pool arrangement into effect as early as possible. The New York Journal of Commerce, in noting satisfactory progress on the Festus J. Wade cotton pool, said in Friday's issue:

"It was learned Thursday that the proposed fund would amount to $135,000,000 instead of $150,000,000,and that the banks outside of the cotton growing states would contribute $100,000,000, New York institutions subscribing $50,000,000. Some sort of a guaranty fund is to be provided for, and the South is to bear the burden of the risk involved. As stated in these columns yesterday, two classes of certificates are to be issued against the cotton warehouse receipts. Class A will represent the $100,000,000 furnished by Northern and Western banks, and class B the balance contributed by Southern institutions. The class A certificates are to have precedence over the class B certificates, the status of the latter being similar to that of second mortgages. The Southern banks are to advance money on the basis of 5 cents cotton, while the other banks participating in the pool, will loan their money on the basis of 4 1-2 cents a pound cotton."

New York financiers realize that cotton is as good as gold and that the one American product that can be relied upon to keep gold from being shipped to Europe is cotton. If America can ship cotton instead of gold it will serve two very desirable purposes —the retention of our gold and the relief of the manufacturing stress in Europe. With reference to the cotton financing problems, the Journal of Commerce says in an editorial:

"All the wild schemes for having the Government take the burden of carrying the surplus supply of cotton until a lucrative price could be obtained for the planters having met with predestined defeat in Congress, attention can now be given more consistently to the plan for a banking loan combination to relieve the situation. This is quite apart from the negotiations on foot for an arrangement whereby a certain amount, or an uncertain amount, may be taken over by English buyers at some price to be agreed upon, as a means of relieving the foreign exchange situation without drawing severely upon American gold for paying balances; but if such an arrangement should be carried into effect it would somewhat lessen the burden to be carried by the banks. There is no doubt about the serious situation of the planting interest. It is a severe emergency for them, and it is entirely proper that liberal arrangement should be made for its relief, so far as that is practicable, but it should be done in a business-like way by business men, with whatever support or co-operation of public authority may be legitimate under present laws. As is well known, it has long been the custom of banks in the cotton-growing states to make advances on notes, virtually secured on the year's crop, during the season of production. The notes mature and have to be met when the time comes for marketing the cotton. This involves some risk and is a costly process, on account of the interest to be paid and the uncertainty of cotton prices, but under normal conditions it has worked out fairly well."

At last the extraordinary value of cotton to the world is impressing itself on American financiers and in New York the cotton crisis is beginning to be regarded as an American instead of a Southern problem.

SENATOR OVERMAN AS A CANDIDATE.

For the first time in the history of the Republican, the people of North Carolina will elect a United States senator by direct vote of the people at the general election to be held next Tuesday week. North Carolina's choice, of course, will be the State's present junior senator, the Hon. Lee S. Overman, who has been so faithfully attending to his duties at Washington that many people in the State hardly realize that he is to be elected by them instead of by the General Assembly.

It is well enough for Democrats all over the State not to forget to vote for Senator Overman. We don't know that many overlook it, but it is well to keep the Senator in mind and give him a bigger vote than if he had been in the campaign reminding us of the fact that he wants our votes.

It is something new that a candidate for so great an office should remain at his post while his interests are so materially concerned in a campaign going on in the State. However he has placed duty before his personal interests and has remained in Washington to support a President who has been carrying out policies to restore the government to the keeping of the people. There has been a great fight to do that and Senator Overman has been in the thick of it, standing at all times on the side of the people and their President.

The people of North Carolina will be loyal to Senator Overman because he has been loyal to his State and faithful to her people. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1903 and was reelected in 1909 by a unanimous vote of the General Assembly. He has distinguished himself in that great body and has been an honor to his State and people. He has been one of the leaders in legislation of an important national character, and now has the honor of being chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary committee. It is not worthwhile to recount all his distinguished services and the concpicuous part he takes in affairs at Washington. That is well known and the people of the State on November 3rd will do him the honor of making him the first Senator to be elected by them.

"LEST WE FORGET!"—OUR PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

"My Fellow-Countrymen:

"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.

"The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the street.

"The people of the United States, are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it.

"Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States—whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans.. all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests—may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion, if not in action.

"Such divisions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the councils of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides.

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

"My thought is of America, I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves that restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?

"The White House, August 18, 1914."

"WOODROW WILSON.

SINKING OF SHIPS AT SEA.

The reports coming in of the activities of the German cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe in the sinking of British, French and Russian ships have caused the marine underwriters to again increase the insurance rate on cargoes of merchandise. Underwriters in New York are inclined to consider the Emden a dangerous factor. She has sunk 20 ships and captured cargoes worth many millions of dollars.

The Karlsruhe, operating in the Atlantic, has sunk 13 ships. The Emden operates in Asiatic waters, and she is getting heavy freight steamers bound to all points. The British steamer Troilus, captured and sunk recently, carried 15 tons of crude rubber valued at $2,000,000 and 700 tons of tin valued at $420,000. She was bound for New York and because of the capture, the price of rubber advanced three cents per pound in that city. The London rubber market was excited because of it. Even the price of sugar went up in London because the Emden is likely to prevent raw sugar from being exported from Java.

Even our Southern cotton industry is concerned. One ship captured by the German cruiser was bound to Liverpool with jute to be used in the manufacture of bagging. Five steamers left Calcutta October 5th to 15th for New York and Boston with large cargoes of bagging and it is feared those vessels are in a dangerous zone.

Probably the activity of the Emden will give a halt to that cargo of cotton to be shipped from Galveston by way of San Francisco to a Russian port in Siberia. Commerce is still a matter of risk so long as the ships of any of the belligerents can seize or stop ships at sea or appropriate their cargoes or divert them to their ports as Great Britain is doing in the Atlantic.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOND PROPOSITION.

The proposed issue of $35,000,000 in bonds by South Carolina is economically at fault whether it is politically so or not. Suppose the bonds should be immediately sold and the State should buy cotton at 10 cents and loan on cotton collateral on a basis of 9 cents a pound, our South Carolina friends would be able to take only 700,000 bales of cotton off the market. That in itself would be only a drop in the bucket. The South will have a surplus of about 8,000,000 bales, at present indications, and unless all the States were to take care of their part of it, as South Carolina proposes to do here, these several million bales would continue to bear down the price of that which South Carolina would take care of.

The cotton crisis is the South's problem and not a State one, and no plan that is not followed by all the states can be depended upon for results. South Carolina might relieve her growers but she would only shift the burden back on them and all her taxpayers in common when it comes to paying taxes and liquidating the huge bonded debt which the State would take upon itself.

The real menace to the well intended South Carolina bond plan, even if it could be carried through, would be the distress cotton of all the other states.

According to reports the United States has a gun which could be fired in Wilmington and hit a ship five miles at sea off Wrightsville Beach.

CURRENT COMMENT.

On the floor of the United States Senate several days ago Senator Smith, of Michigan made the statement that Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham and J. A. Long, of Roxboro had protested to Senators and members of the House against the Simmons-Underwood tariff law because it had practically ruined the cotton mill industry of North Carolina. Senator Overman stated at the time that the cotton mills of North Carolina were in a very prosperous condition and not running on half time or at a less, as the Michigan Senator had stated, and a few days later Senator Overman produced telegrams from both Gen. Carr and Mr. Long denying that they had ever made such statements, either by letter or otherwise, as had attributed to them by Senator Smith. Gen. Carr's telegram read: "No, my dear Senator, I did not." Which placed the Michigan Senator in a hole and shows how careless some men are about having their facts on straight before hushing into public speech.—Lumberton Robesonian.

The refusal of the General Assembly to enact a law prohibiting judges from ordering the foraclosure of mortgages for a year, is a vote of confidence in the judges. The General Assembly has faith that in a period of stress the discretion of the judges may be relied upon. Indeed, nothing is more assured than that, in the present financial circumstances, creditors are not likely to take advantage of debtors. Sensible men are aware that the exaction of a pound of flesh because it is so nominated in the bond would merely be precipitate trouble to creditors as well as to debtors. The refusal to pass the bill is the sounding of a note of encouragement by the General Assembly. It is a declaration that the people are not in a state of undue excitement and alarm and that they can and do trust to the usual and orderly procedure of the courts in the enforcement of the laws—the judges being expected to exercise the discretion that in the past they have exercised.—Columbia State.

When the New York bankers were first approached for contributions to the $150,000,000 fund for the cotton situation they thought they might invist if the Wade plan was modified. The modification was made, and then it was suggested by these bankers that the South possibly could better handle the matter through the use of $170,000,000 of the emergency money. This action was close akin to welching, but to The Observer's mind is all right. The South, by aid of the reserve banks and a sufficeint supply of emergency currency, ought to be able to finance the situation with no Northern aid. We have in no way given encouragement to the disposition manifested by some politicians and some well-meaning public men to place the South in the attitude of a beggar at the doorway of the Nation. The independence and pride of the greatest section of the United States have been put to the blush and grievously wounded. The South is in position to declare its independence of aid by the Northern bankers—and of these there are many whose offers of assistance come from motives of sincerity and good intentions—and it is equally independent of legislative relief by Congress of the impossible kind which has been proposed. With the assistance of the reserve banks an dwith a needed supply of emergency currency, the South will be abundantly able to finance its own affairs. The South should, and doubtless would, do this willingly, but if circumstances develop by which it is forced to this plan of self-help, then so much the better for the South. The Southern farmers is not poor. If the South were not able to take care of him, he is able to take care of the South. But for the good name of our section and our people, let us stop begging!—Charlotte Observer.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—After an idleness of some weeks the rail mill of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, has resumed operations. Of the orders that the mill will work on the principal one involves 12,000 tons of steel rails for the Queensland Government Railways, Australia.

A Few New and Exceedingly Attractive Styles

Two Are Illustrated.

These Suits are in some of the smartest styles we have shown this season, and every detail of them — Style, Quality and Workmanship — are Guaranteed. In fact, only at the end of the season could one expect anywhere near as good as these at this price; yet Winter is only beginning.

Choice of 45 inch Redingote or Smart Shorter Coats and Skirts, with yoke tops or side plaits; Navy, Greens, Black and Prune, at $15.00

Some of the Things You Can Buy This Week for 49c

25c Waisting, 3 yards for 49c

Fine white mercerized Madras, 27 in. Voile Crepe Waisting; Special values.

25c Fancy Suiting, 3 yards for . 49c
27 in. wide, plain Poplin and Fancy Suiting.

65c Cream Serge for . . . . . 49c.
36 in. Serge, Poplin, Albatross, Cashmere and Flannel; also Japanese Crepe.

$1 ALARM CLOCKS, 49c.
good time piece, nickled, alarm clock; every one fully guaranteed.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS, 49c
Best $1.00 rust-proof, low bust, long skirt and back; perfect fit.

10c WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, 10 FOR 49c.
Men's Plain White Hemmed Handkerchiefs, made of fine cotton goods; 10c values; a bargain.

MEN'S 25c. SILK SOCKS, 3 PAIR FOR 49c.
Men's solid color Silk Half Hose; black, white, navy, hello, purple, grey and tan.

10 YARDS 7c BLEACHING, 49c.
Yard wide fine Cotton Muslin.

8 YARDS 8c SEA ISLAND, 49c.
Yard wide Unbleached Sea Island Homespun; extra special value.

10c BLEACHING, 8 YARDS FOR 49c
Good Quality yard wide Bleached Cotton Muslin.

75c WOOL SERGE, 49c.
50-inch Wool Serge, black and navy; greatest value ever offered here in dress goods.

75c READY-TO-WEAR HAT, 49c.
Misses and Children's Hat, suitable for School Girls; all colors, and wonderfully cheap.

75c UNDERSHIRTS, 49c.
Extra heavy fleece Lambsdown and Wooltex Underwear; shirt or drawers.

75c FLOOR OIL CLOTH, 49c.
2 yards wide; extra quality; several patterns; a bargain.

65c MATTING RUGS, FOR 49c.
72x36 inch Woven Japanese Matting Rugs; blue and red.

Boy's, Misses and Children's School Shoes

The Celebrated Kreider Shoes, for Boys and Girls, at . . . . . $1.50 and $2.00

The Walton Shoes For Boys

Gun Metal Bluchers, at . . . . . $1.50 and $2.00

The E. C. Skuffer Shoes

Boys' and Girls'; the "Shoe for Service." $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50.

SOME OF THE THINGS YOU CAN BUY THIS WEEK FOR 49c.

7 YARDS 10c GINGHAMS, 49c. Fine Plain and Stripe Dress Ginghams, beautiful and fast colors; full 10c values.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

6 CUT GLASS TUMBLERS, 49c. Star Cut Glass; One Set of 6, worth Double the Price.

DEATH OF MRS. R. L. CARR SADDENS DUPLIN COUNTY.

Army of Pickpockets With Show at Warsaw—Big Real Estate Deal.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Oct. 23.—Duplin county was saddened during the last few days by the knowledge that one of the best women of the county had succumbed to pneumonia after an illness of only a very few days. Mrs. R. L. Carr, the wife of the owner of the Duplin Enterprise, candidate for the General Assembly, and one of the foremost medical practitioners of the county, and one of the ladies who had done so much for the other women of the county, died at her home in Rose Hill on Tuesday afternoon, and interment was made in the Rockfish cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Carr conducted a department in the Duplin Enterprise devoted to women up until about a year ago, when Mr. R. C. Pridgen became the editor.

Mrs. Carr was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Patterson, of Taylorsville, who survive her, together with an only brother, her husband, and three small sons.

A special to the Enterprise says: "In the death of Mrs. Carr there is not only an ideal home broken up, a community saddened, a host of devoted relatives and friends heart-broken. Every reader of the paper remembers her department and the many valuable suggestions they received weekly from her. We can but wonder why a life so young, so beautiful, so pure and useful, has been taken."

Robinson's Famous Shows exhibited here Thursday to a crowd estimated at 3,500 people, but the show was only ordinary, with an army of pickpockets, snatch thieves, etc., in evidence. A number of pocketbooks were either stolen, or attempted, and the officers have stated that it would be a good idea to advertise the show, that the other towns in which they might attempt to exhibit might be on the lookout for things of this kind.

If there are hard times, or war scares, in this section, they certainly were not in evidence on Wednesday, when the Sam Faison property located at Turkey was subdivided into town lots, and small farms, and sold by the Burton Bros., Realty Co., of Wilson. This property, which has been in the possession of the Faison family for generations, was sold at public auction, and brought the sum of $17,000. It is known by all familiar with the history of this section, that frequent attempts have been made by different parties at various times to buy this property, either whole, or part, and that each time the owners have refused to sell, where if they had there was every reason to believe that improvements would have been made, and it will now be interesting to those people who know that this sale has been made, and that the property is now divided among several different parties.

Reports that have been received from the farming sections around Faison state that the farmers there are planning to plant more wheat next year, and less cotton. It seems that these farmers, along with others in different parts of the county are planning to plant a larger variety of crops in the future, and that they will not be dependent on any one crop, in case something unexpected happens, as it has done this season.

Mr. Walter M. Carr, president of the Duplin Grocery Co., of Wallace, has completed a storage warehouse which is proving a big help to the farmers of that section by allowing them to store their cotton, and receive a certificate for it at the rate of 8 cents a pound as a loan. $25,000 has been placed in circulation through this plan, as the guano companies have accepted these certificates, and in turn have passed them on to the other firms with whom they have dealings, thus giving everyone a "lift", and the farmers still have their cotton which they will hold until they can sell for a fair price, and then redeem the certificates.

AUTOS FOR HIRE

W. G. FOUNTAIN

Five-Passengers cars $2.00 per hour.
Large Cars, $2.50 per hour.
Hack calls up to five passengers, $1.00
Good new cars. Day or night.
Phone 741. No. 5 N. Third St.
W. G. FOUNTAIN.

Store Nos. 204 and 206 North Water Street, now occupied by the Wilmington Brokerage Company, for rent after November 1st. Apply to

D. L. GORE

A SMALL MESSAGE

Can be told in a small space, but a large store has a large message to tell —always!

NOSE AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH, OPEN AT ONCE

My Cleansing, Healing Balm Instantly Clears Nose, Head and Throat—Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges — Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle, anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with a head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

A HOLLANDER'S VIEWPOINT

Interesting Letter From Rotterdam Descriptive of European War—Employe of Steamship Co.

One of the most interesting letters received on this side, touching the war in Europe, the many communications presenting a maze of conflicting views and opinions of the great struggle going on across the water, in one just received by a gentlemen in this city from a friend living in Rotterdam and holding a position in the office of the Holland American Line. The recipient of the letter, having made a translation of the same for The Star, adds that as the writer is respectable and the opinions given may be taken as representing the feeling of the leading classes in Holland, it may be of interest generally and is as follows:

Rotterdam, Sept. 28th, 1914.

"It was my intention to write you long before the present day but we have—ever since July 20th—lived under such a strain, that I really never felt like doing extra work.

"Not that this strain has been removed now, but it is less keenly felt than in those first days when new and terrible surprises followed each other up in rapid succession.

"Early on Sunday, August 2nd, the morning papers brought the stirring report that the Kaiser had taken the responsibility for the terrific slaughter by declaring war on Russia.'

"Every one felt that this meant the beginning of the most deplorable war of all the times, foreboding the devastation of all Europe.

"Holland was one of the first countries to mobilize and she seemed well prepared too, as the mobilization was effected in an incredulous short time.

"Of course it was abided in frightful tension which was to be Germany's opening move and if Holland would be dragged into the struggle, which would have cost us, in a futile attempt to stop such an army, an enormous number of men at the very start.

"The next day, however, already revealed Germany's plans through the ultimatum to Belgium, which naturally had to be answered in the negative.

'As, no doubt you all know, the Belgians have, chiefly near Liege, with their small army detained the invading superior forces long enough to wholly frustrate the original German scheme of the campaign.

"The German occupation of Belgium, which country was no party whatever to the struggle, and the undescribable miseries of a war generally, are the principal reason why almost every one here hopes for a final defeat of Germany, and also because of the outrages to life and property committed by them in Belgium, enraged as they were by the shattering of their plans.

'Nobody here doubts in the least that they would have trated Holland in the same way if it had suited their purposes.

"Particularly during the first period of the war, our town presented a strange picture. After discharging of the vessels in port, dock work was fairly stopped altogether, and even the regular London service of steamers ceased.

"The Holland America Line alone had a booming business, as it offerd about the sole safe opportuntiy to return home to the vast number of Americans on the continent.

"Night and day work was being done to increase the cabin capacity of our steamers, as there was a real run on our passage bureau.

"All the hotels in Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam were overcrowded and a good many private houses too.

"Our homeward bound steamers experienced much hindrance from the English and French navy, stopping every steamer and generally detaining them unreasonably long.

"We hope not to get into trouble with England, chiefly while this would compel us to side with Germany which, just now is about the least popular thought with the majority of our people and the army.

"We had to become the enemy of the Belgians with whom at present we are strongly sympathizing and great masses of fugitives are being cared for in Holland now.

"It is really almost impossible to accept as a terrible fact what the enormous preparations of the past few years, chiefly from Germany, made probable, but was universally hoped that might be averted by the unwillingness of all parties concerned to take the responsibility.

"The murdering of the Austrian heir-apparent to the throne now has been taken as a pretext to slaughter untold thousands and this is happening in these so-called civilized times."

PICKED UP BY WAYSIDE.

Young Colored Man Found in Ditch on East Wilmington Road.

Early last evening, about 6:30 o'clock a telephone message from the convict camp to Sheriff Cowan informed him that a young colored man had just been found in a ditch on the side of the East Wilmington road and that he was unable to give any account of himself. There being some suggestion of foul play in the general condition of the man, Sheriff Cowan, Deputy Sheriff Coley Reynolds and Convict Guard Grady left immediately in an automobile, finding the young negro, apparently about 25 years old, in a semi-conscious condition.

There was some evidence that he had been drinking some kind of decoction, but Sheriff Cowan finally got out of him that his name was John Moore and that he lived in the southern part of the city. He said he worked on the wharf for one of the wholesale grocers and that he fell from a cart on his way out and hurt. He had a slight cut on the side of his face and complained that he was hurt in the stomach.

Sheriff Cowan carried the negro to the hospital with instructions to let him know if anything developed. He does not think there is any foul play in the wounding of the negro.

SPEAKS AT GRAND TONIGHT

Prof. P. S. L. Johnson Will Give Free Lecture

Prof. P. S. L. Johnson, a Christian Hebrew who is highly gifted as a Bible scholar, author, linguist and orator, will speak at the Grand Theatre this evening on the subject, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." The speaker is on a tour of several Southern cities under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association. This is his first visit to Wilmington.

The doors of the theatre will be open at 7:30 o'clock, and the lecture will begin promptly at 8. As is the custom with this Association, there will be no charge for seats and no collection will be taken.

FIRST MONTH OF SCHOOL YEAR

Total Number of Pupils Enrolled is 3,744—Reports Show Good Daily Attendance.

Yesterday marked the end of the first month of the scholastic year in the Wilmington public schools, and the monthly reports filed with Mr. John J. Blair, city superintendent of schools, shows that the attendance has been excellent, and that the work of the several schools is moving along in a most satisfactory manner.

Despite the inconvenience caused by the fact that the new Hemenway building was not completed in time for the opening last month, and is still not ready for use, the organization of the schools and the divisions of the pupils among the remaining buildings, along lines worked out in advance by the Board of Education, the school committees and the superintendent, was accomplished with scarcely the least possible delay and confusion, and within a few days after the opening of the schools, all classes had been organized, the courses of work laid out and everything was moving along on schedule.

The total number of pupils enrolled at the end of the first month of the school year is 3,744, and the average daily attendance for the month was 3,287, a figure that is considered very good indeed, for quite a number of pupils enrolled during the month, thereby lowering the average daily attendance figures.

The figures for the month for the different schools are as follows:

Union: Pupils enrolled to date, 927; average daily attendance, 763; percentage of attendance, 95.5.

Hemenway: Pupils enrolled to date, 182; average daily attendance, 164; percentage of attendance, 95.5.

High School—Pupils enrolled to date 397; average daily attendance, 378; percentage of attendance, 97.5.

Isaac Bear—Pupils enrolled to date, 308; average daily attendance, 292; percentage of attendance, 93.5.

South Side—Pupils enrolled to date, 509; average daily attendance, 442; percentage of attendance, 90.

Cornelius Harnett—Pupils enrolled to date, 359; average daily attendance, 309; percentage of attendance, 92.

Williston, colored—Pupils enrolled to date, 548; average daily attendance, 517; percentage of attendance, 97.

Peabody, colored—Pupils enrolled to date, 523; average daily attendance, 422; percentage of attendance, 92.

In point of percentage of attendance the High School heads the list with 97.5, while the Southside school has the lowest mark with 90.

NINE ATTRACTIONS ON THE BROTHERHOOD LYCEUM COURSE

First Number Scheduled to Appear Thursday, October 29th.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew's announce that they have been fortunate this season in arranging a contract with the Alkahest Lyceum System for a series of nine attractions to appear here at intervals during the fall and winter under the auspices of the organization.

The Alkahest Company is known as one of the leading lyceum organizations of the country, and claims to send out only the best talent. Each season the company sends out one attraction under its own name and the personnel of this attraction this season, which by the way will be the first of the series here, is especially strong. It is composed of a trio of charming and gifted Southern girls who have become famous in their special line of talent, and they are sent out with the assurance that they will uphold the Alkahest company's reputation for furnishing only first class attractions. The date for the appearance here of this attraction has been fixed for Thursday, October 29th.

The committee in charge requests that those who have already signed for season tickets arrange to get their tickets before this date. There are still a limited number of season tickets and these may be obtanied from members of the Brotherhood. Tickets for the whole nine numbers are sold at $2.50, while the price of admission at the door will be 50 cents.

No expense has been spared to secure the very best talen this year, and the stage of the auditorium has been enlarged, so that it will accommodate the largest attractions with ease. Indications are that the course this season will be the best the Brotherhood has ever offered.

STOLE INSURANCE FUNDS.

Charles Willis Says Safe Was Broken Open and About $100 Stolen.

Charles Willis, colored, who keeps a grocery store at 11th and Queen streets, reported to the police early yesterday morning that during the night some one had broken open his place of business, had entered his safe and stolen. In addition to about $20 worth of groceries from the general stock, about $100 in cash, which belonged to a colored mutual insurance company, of which Willis is treasurer. Willis discovered the robbery when he opened his place of business yesterday morning and an investigation by the police revealed conditions at the store about as the proprietor had described them. An effort was made to find some of the groceries stolen, but up to last night the police had secured no clue.

Motorcycle Policeman J. S. Lane, while investigating the Willis case, also reported to him a seeming attempt at arson by some unknown person at the home of Hector Green, a colored groceryman, living at 12th and Wooster streets. A pile of wood, slightly burned and with evidence that coal oil had been poured on it just before being burned, was found under the edge of the house. The rain during the night is supposed to have extinguished what otherwise might have been a destructive fire.

Music at Hotel.

The programme for the usual Sunday concert by Barbey's Orchestra at the Hotel Wilmington today is as follows: March, "The Carroltonians, Bachnlein; overture, "Comique," Kela Bela; intermezzo, 'Butterflies," Steinke; valse, "Ma Cherie," Kendall; selection, "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "That Mellow Melody," Meyer; serenade, Titti; march, "The Dashing Cavaliers," Paull.

Revival at Masonboro.

A series of revival services at Masonboro Baptist Church will begin tomorrow evening and continue through the week, possibly longer. Rev. O. N. Marshall, the pastor, will be assisted by Rev. W. M. Craig,assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church. Services will begin each night at 7:30. The public is invteid to attend.

—Ex-Congressman G. B. Patterson, of Maxton, spent yesterday in the city on professional business.

MINISTERS CHANGE FAITH

Two Christian Advent Pastors United With Seventh-Day Church in This City Yesterday.

Two more ordained ministers of the Advent Christian denomination changed their faith yesterday and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church of this city as a result of the meetings of Evangelist Carlyle B. Haynes, who has been conducting services in the big canvas pavilion at Third and Castle streets for the past seven weeks. They are Rev. Jas. E. Smith, pastor of the Advent Christian church, of Brunswick, Ga., and Rev. J. B. Gaskill, of this city.

With Rev. J. H. Hollis, pastor of the Fourth Street Advent Christian church of this city, this makes three ministers of this denomination who have united with the Seventh-day Adventists since Mr. Haynes began his work here last May. Mr. Hollis united with the Seventh-day Adventists some weeks ago.

In joining the church organized here by Mr. Haynes, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gaskill were accompanied by their wives and 13 other people, 17 in all being received into the church yesterday at the regular Sabbath services of this church which, with the 19 previously received into membership makes 36 who have united with the church under the preaching of Evangelist Haynes.

A considerable stir has been made in the ranks of the Eastern North Carolina Conference of Advent Christians by the defection of these ministers, according to Mr. Haynes, who says that at their annual conference last week they deprived Rev. J. B. Gaskill and Rev. Isaac King of their ministerial credentials, although at the time neither of these ministers had united with the Seventh-day Adventists, and Mr. King has not yet done so. Mr. Smith belongs to the Georgia Conference.

The new profession of faith which these ministers have made in uniting with the Seventh-day Adventists includes the belief in the perpetuity of the ten commandment law as the eternal and unchangeable rule of the government of God, in the seventh-day Sabbath as the only true Sabbath, observing it from Friday night at sundown to Saturday night at sun-down as the perpetual memorial of the work of creation in six days, the restoration of the gift of prophecy to the last Christian church, the payment of tithes, or one-tenth of one's income for the support of the gospel ministry, the ordinance of humility, or feet-washing, the millennium to be spent by God's people in heaven and not on the earth, the second coming of Christ in this generation, the unconscious state of the dead, abstention from the use of strong drink, snuff and tobacco in all its forms, as well as pork and all its products, and Christian simplicity in dress. Seventh-day Adventists also deny that man is immortal by nature, and deny the eternal torment of the wicked, believing that man can secure immortality only by accepting the gospel and that the wicked will be burned up and utterly destroyed.

The Rev. Mr. Hollis and Rev. Mr. Smith made it known yesterday that they were planning to take up evangelistic colporteur work with the Seventh-day Adventists.

Those who united with the church yesterday were Rev. Jas. E. Smith and wife; Rev. J. B. Gaskill and wife; Mr. J. P. Brehmer, Mrs. A. G. Swann, Mrs. L. M. Roderick, Mrs. Mary E. Rackley, Miss Lillian Chinnis, Mr. Lawrence Smith, Mr. J. C. McKoy, Mrs. G. W. Speer, Mr. L. P. Reaves, Mrs. Sidbury, Mrs. K. L. Redd, Mrs. L. F. Atkinson and Mr. H. B. Malpuss.

Evangelist Haynes is planning on a big baptismal service at Greenfield Lake next Sunday morning, at which many of his converts will be immersed.

The last meeting in the tent at Third and Castle streets will be held by Mr. Haynes tonight. He will speak on the subject, "Why Was Christ Crucified?" The tent will be taken down on Monday and shipped to Greensboro, but Mr. Haynes will remain in Wilmington for two or three weeks. The regular Sabbath and Sunday night meetings of the church will be held hereafter at the Junior Order hall, on South Front street.

LUTHER BUILDING OPEN.

Will be Used by Sunday School of St. Paul's Church Today.

The remodeled and enlarged Luther League building, corner Sixth and Princess streets, will be used by the Sunday School of St. Paul's Lutheran Church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for the first time since the improvements were begun some months ago. The Sunday School will march in a body to the rooms this afternoon and special exercises will be held, including a musical programme and addreses from former superintendents of the school and officers of the church.

Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor of St. Paul's, will preach a special sermon at the evening services, bearing on the re-opening of the building.

With the improvements to the building, room for from 200 to 300 more sholdren has been provided. Individual rooms for graded Sunday School work have also been provided. The plans for the alterations were drawn by Mr. Henry Bonitz, and the work was carried out under the supervision of a committee composed of Mr. J. H. Rehder, chairman! Mr. C. W. Polvogt, Mr. H. E. Bonitz and Rev. F. B. Clausen.

The upper floor, or auditorium has not yet been completed, but work will be finished at an early date.

The building is attractively decorated for the exercises today.

HORSE KILLED BY CAR.

Animal Belonging to Mr. G. R. Green Struck at 12th and Princess.

A horse belonging to and being driven by Mr. G. R. Green, a deafer of this city, was killed and Mr. Green and two companions riding in a buggy with him, saved themselves by jumping, last night about 8 o'clock, at 12th and Princess streets, when they were run into by one of the large suburban trolley cars being used for the day on the Carolina Place line.

Mr. Green and friends were driving south on 12th street and the car, in charge of Motorman R. D. Matthews and Conductor E. W. Ward, was bound out and east on the Princess street line. Just as the car approached 12th street, a woman ran out, apparently to flag the car, the horse just then over the track, became frightened at the woman and before the car could be stopped, it ran into the animal killing him almost instantly. The men in the buggy jumped just before the impact, and although one of them was slightly hurt by jumping, the others are reported to have escaped without injury.

—A. L. Mincy, Esq., returned last night from a professional visit to Harnett county.

COTTON GOODS DAY AT FAIR

Unique Features Planned by Sorosis for Second Day of Corn Show. Southern Night.

Wednesday, November 11th, will be "Cotton Goods Day" at the Corn Show and Floral Fair to be given on the sixth floor of the Murchison building November 10th to 13th, and a "Southern night" programme will be carried out that evening, with appropriate Southern songs, music, recitations and other features.

This plan has been decided upon by North Carolina Sorosis, under the auspices of which organization the Foral Fair and Fine Arts features of the event will be conducted. The complete details of the programme and plans have not yet been worked out, but it is hoped to make this feature one of the most attractive of the whole fair.

At the Southern night exercises all the members of Sorosis, which organization is lending its heartiest support to the wear-cotton movement, will wear cotton dresses, and there will also be a demonstration of attractive and pretty styles of cotton dresses on living models. The cotton goods dresses entered in the contest for which Sorosis is offering prizes at the fair, will be on exhibition.

There will also be on exhibition patterns of cotton goods manufactured in the local cotton mills. Heretofore it has been impossible to purchase Wilmington-made cotton goods at the retail stores here, but Sorosis is working to bring this about. In the meantime, the organization has secured the co-operation of the local cotton mills and is offering for sale at the Women's Exchange at the Sorosis club rooms many attractive patterns of cotton goods manufactured here.

The Ways and Means committee of Sorosis has general charge of the Floral Fair and Fine Arts exhibit features of the Corn Show. Mrs. Robert Ruark is chairman of this committee and will be glad to furnish any information relative to space for exhibits, premiums, etc. The other members of the committee are Mesdames W. G. Whitehead, W. E. Etheridge, L. D. Potter, E. H. Munson, S. W. Sanders, M. H. Shepherd, Horace Springer, L. B. Sasser, W. L. Beery and Miss Katie Grainger.

Mrs. J. B. Rice is chairman of the committee in charge of the cotton-goods day and Southern night features, and will be glad to furnish any information desired.

TAYLOR FAILED TO ARRIVE

No Joint Debate Between Senatorial Candidates at Court House.

After a strenous day's campaigning in Brunswick county yesterday, Democratic Nominee W. B. Cooper, for the State Senate from this district, returned to the city on the belated Seaboard Air Line train yesterday afternoon, having failed to meet his Republican opponent, C. Ed Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, at Northwest yesterday as he had expected. Mr. Cooper spoke to the crowd that had assembled for the Republican speaking and put in some hard licks for Democracy, but Mr. Taylor could not be found.

For this reason Mr. Cooper could not arrange for the joint debate with Mr. Taylor in the Court House here last night as he had expected. Mr. Cooper drove across from Phoenix, especially to see and meet Mr. Taylor at Northwest and he was much disappointed that he did not fill his appointment there. Mr. Cooper had to abandon his automobile for the less convential mode of transportation of a mule and buggy on account of the heavy rains and bad roads in the part of his itinerary in Brunswick yesterday.

REV. W. E. COX THE SPEAKER

To Address Fellowship Meeting at Y. M. C. A. This Afternoon.

The Young Men's Christian Association will conduct the usual fellowship meeting for men at the association building this afternoon at 4:45. The Rev. W. E. Cox, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church, will address the meeting, taking as his subject, "The Silent Voice."

The interest in these meetings is growing weekly. The strong addresses combined with the rousing song service and special music make the meetings both interesting and instructive. Mr. F. W. Tremain will sing a solo during the song service. The men of the city are cordially invited to attend.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: William Williamson and wife to Georgia D. Kreeger, for $2,300 and other considerations, tract of 3.5 acres adjoining Idlewild, in Harnett township; A. W. Pate and others to Geo. Evans, for $10 and other considerations, lot No. 9, block 523, Hanover Heights; W. A. Simon and wife to Paulina E. Clark, for $100 and other considerations, lot on east line of Fifth, 92 feet south of Dawson street, 46.5x 264 feet in size.

Sent to Roads For Two Months.

Richard Gause, colored, was tried and convicted in the Recorder's court yesterday morning on a charge of an assault on a female. In defalut of a fine of $10 and costs he went to county roads for a term of two months. A case against Lewis Wade, colored, charged also with an assault on a female, was continued until Tuesday. Lucy Foy, colored, was found not guilty on a charge of vagrancy.

Death of Little Son.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Walker, of Delgado, will have the sympathy of many friends in the death of thir little son, Joel Homer, which occurred at the family home early yesterday morning. The child was about two years and eight months of age. The remains will be taken to Freeman on an early train this morning, and the funeral and interment will be at the family burying ground near that place.

NOTICE

By mutual consent, we, the firm of Watson & Applewhite, has this day dissolved, and, until further notified we can be seen at our present address.

T. A. WATSON, JR.
GEO. B. APPLEWHITE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To My Friends and the General Public:

I wish to notify you that I have severed my connection with the firm of Watson & Applewhite, and in the future I can be found at 210 Princess street, until further notice, doing a general real estate and renting business. It is my purpose to give my personal attention to the handling of rents and managing estates. Thanking you for your business, either large or small,

GEO. B. APPLEWHITE.

oc25-3m4t

Not Tomorrow--- Today

RIGHT NOW is the time to begin saving. Today is the day to resolve to pay yourself some amount from your pay envelope each time you receive it.

BY ALL MEANS have a savings account with this safe, strong bank. Begin with a dollar or any amount you can spare; be determined to save every week; to add a little more to what you have.

THAT IS THE WAY to get ahead—to make a start for yourself in life. TODAY! Not Tomorrow.

The Peoples Savings Bank

Corner Front and Princess Streets.

Capital and Profits over $350,000.00

The Protection of

A BIG BANK

is important to the small as well as to the large depositor.

In selecting YOUR bank, remember that this is the oldest bank in Wilmington, and one of the strongest savings institutions in the South.

Same rate of interest paid on both large and small accounts.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

Oysters! Oysters!!
Oysters! Oysters!!
ARE HERE—ALWAYS FIRST AT
EVERGLADE CAFE
—113 Princess Street—
RUN BY AMERICANS.
Extra help added to our force, guaranteeing quicker and better service. Special Menus for Breakfast, Dinner and Supper. Everything in Season.
Open Day and Night
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C. T. McLEITHAN, Manager.
'Phone 189.

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HANOVER GINGER ALE
is bottled with GREENFIELD SPRING MINERAL WATER.
Right at Home in Wilmington.
5c size, 45c per doz.
10c size, 90c per doz.
ALL DEALERS OR 'PHONE 466.

300 cases New Sardines
200 bags Green Coffee
500 cases New Tomatoes
200 cases New Corn
Complete line of Groceries. Prices and Samples on Application.
Send your order to
SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS
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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
112 North Water St. Wilmington, N. C.
POULTRY, EGGS, PEANUTS, POTATOES, FRUITS and PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

FOR SALE CHEAP
3 SECTION ICE BOX
Suitable for Small Market House
Address J. H. HINTON, Orton Hotel,
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FOR SALE

3 miles 30 pound R. R. Iron.	3 miles 35 pound R. R. Iron.
1 20-ton Locomotive.	1 25-horse power Hoisting Engine.
1 15-horse power Hoisting Engine	1 150-h. p. Return Tubular Boiler.
1 100-h. p. Return Tub. Boiler.	1 80-h. p. Return Tubular Boiler.
1 Steam Feed Saw Mill.	2 Rope Feed Saw Mills.
6 Various Size Engines.	

We have these and a great many other Bargains at our yeards at Lingo City. Can ship at once.

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"THE IRON MEN."

GEO. W. HUGGINS
JEWELER
105 MARKET STREET
A visit to our Show Windows will give you an idea of a few of the new and many gifts we have to offer.
Take one look, and make your **"Gift Buying"** a pleasure for ever afterwards.

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Wholesale Grocers
226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Car of Can Goods.
Car of the Famous" Ring-Leader" Flour.
Car of Wire Nails.
Large lot of Fresh Mullets.
All of these just received.
Full stock of Fresh Groceries, Drugs.
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Phone 996 WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Elizabeth Baxley has returned from Raleigh, where she visited friends during Fair week.

• • •

Misses Marietta and Lucy Behrends left last evening for Acme to visit Mrs. Claude O'Shields.

• • •

Mr. Fred W. Bonitz, of Baltimore, is in the city for a week-end visit to his mother.

• • •

Mrs. N. G. Thompson and Miss Myrtle orter are in Richmond on a visit to friends.

• • •

Sailings on the Clyde liner Navahoe for New York yesterday included Misses Lena and Emma Farago, of Wilmington.

• • •

Mrs. R. A. Montgomery has returned from a visit to friends in Goldsboro, N. C., and in Raleigh, where she attended the State Fair.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Elmore and children, of Savannah, Ga., after spending several weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Elmore, No. 708 North Fifth street, have returned home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Clifton and son, of Newport News, Va., are visiting at the home of Mr. W. A. Whitney. Mr. Clifton is recuperating from a recent illness.

• • •

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks a contribution of $96.88 cents to the European War Relief Fund from St. James' Church, through Mr. Milton Calder, and another of $2.50 from Mrs. E. C. Craft.

• • •

Mrs. J. D. Edwards will render a violin selection at the First Baptist Church this morning. Mr. A. H. Yopp will preside at the organ. At the evening service Miss Lila Williams will be the organist and the Acme Male Quartette will render several selections.

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Mrs. A. S. Winstead and daughter, Miss Hazel, have returned from Southport, where they have been for the past several months on account of Mrs. Winstead's health. Friends will be glad to know that she returns home greatly benefitted by her stay at the litle seaport city.

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The regular meeting of the Housewives' League will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the quarters of the organization in the basement of the Trust building. The annual election of officers will be the most important feature of the meeting, but a number of other matters will also come up. A full attendance is urged.

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The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, due in port today, has the following passenger list: Miss Ella Ruhling, Miss S. Ruhling, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Alderman, M. W. Flather, W. P. Loeble, L. B. Potter, Mrs. W. Randolph, Miss Y. Randolph, Miss R. Moore, Miss E. Moore, Edmund Kelly, C. B. Bellois, Miss A. Leydecker, Miss B. Bellois, F. Finacane.

• • •

Friends in Wilmington and elsewhere in the State have received the following interesting announcement:

Mrs. Eva Myrtle Clinkscales
announces the marriage of her daughter
Lillian
to
Mr. Thomas Alexander Hodges
on Thursday, October the twenty-second
nineteen hundred and fourteen
Abbeville, South Carolina.

Cards enclosed read as follows:

"At Home after the first of November, Five hundred and thirty-three, North Street, Portsmouth, Virginia."

• • •

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE OPEN NEXT THREE AFTERNOONS.

Because of the very gratifying patronage yesterday afternoon ,the Women's Exchange, conducted under the auspices of North Carolina Sorosis, in the Sorosis building on North Third street, will be open tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock. Ladies desiring to purchase Wilmington-made goods for cotton dresses, either to wear or to exhibit at the fair next month, will have an opportunity to select from a number of handsome patterns at the Exchange. Also, articles of fancy work, cooking dainties, etc., are usually on sale. Those desiring cakes or other dainties of this kind may always have their wants supplied by calling the Exchange over the telephone the day ahead, and leaving their order.

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SHANNON-DURDEN NUPTIALS AT TAMPA, FLA., YESTERDAY

The many friends of Mr. Hubert M. Shannon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shannon, of this city, will be much interested to learn of his wedding which occurred at Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

The bride was Miss Lena Durden, daughter of Mr. G. W. Durden, of Summit, Ga., and the marriage services were performed by Rev. Father Latiolais at the Catholic Rectory in Tampa.

The groom's father and mother and his sister, Misses Rosetta and Frances Shannon witnessed the cermony, having left Wilmington last Thursday to attend.

Mr. Hubert Shannon, the groom, holds the position of chief clerk to the Auditor of the Charlotte Harbor and Northern R. R. and they will reside in Boca Grande, Fla.

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KINNEY-QUINCE WEDDING EARLY IN NEXT MONTH

Announcement of another of the several prominent weddings of the fall social season is contained in handsomely engraved invitations to the wedding of Miss Margaret Ellison Quince, the attractive daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel Hill Quince, and Mr. Harry Thomas Kenney, which will be solemnized in St. James Church on the afternoon of November 10th.

Nn invitations have been issued in the city, but friends elsewhere have received the following:

Mrs. Nathaniel Hill Quince
requests the honor of your presence at
the marriage of her daughter
Margaret Ellison
to
Mr. Harry Thomas Kinney
on Tuesday, the tenth of November
nineteen hundred and fourteen
at half after five o'clock
Saint James Episcopal Church
Wilmington, North Carolina.

• • •

Y. W. C. A. ORGANIZES MORNING BIBLE CLASS.

The Religious Work Committee are happy to announce that Rev. Alexander D. McClure will teach a morning Bible class in the Y. W. C. A. Association rooms beginning November 6th. This class is open to all women, whether members of the Y. W. C. A. or not. Many have already registered their names in the office as members of the class. It will meet every Friday from 11 to 12 A. M.

There will also be an evening class for business girls on Monday at 8 P. M. Members of this class may secure a supper at the Y. W. C. A., on that evening for 10 cents.

A mission Study class will be held each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Those interested in any of these classes are urged to register at once at the Association.

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PREMUIM LIST FOR ART NEEDLE WORK EXHIBIT

Plans for the art needle work exhibit at the Corn Show and Floral Fair in the Murchison building next month were perfected at a meeting of the committee in chare, of which Mrs. J. T. Schonwald is chairman, held Friday morning at the Sorosis building on North Third street.

Prizes will be offered as follows:

For best piece of white embroidery, $2.

For best piece of colored embrodiery, $2.

For best piece of crochet work, $2.

For best piece of knitting, $2.

For best piece of either crochet or knitting in wool, $2.

A prize will also be awarded for the best piece of embrodiery work by a girl under 16 years of age.

In connection with the exhibit, a sales table will be provided and any article of fancy work will be sold on commission.

All exhibits will be received in room 613 of the Murchison building Wednesday, November 9th. The committee in charge will be responsible for the articles on exhibition provided they are called for by Saturday noon following the fair. After that time the article will be at the owners risk.

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BEAUTIFUL HOME WEDDING SOLEMNIZED AT ST. PAULS.

St. Pauls, N. C., Oct. 24.—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized at the home of the bride at St. Pauls at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 20th, when Miss Frances McArthur became the bride of Mr. Julian Carr Lentz, of St. Pauls. The home was lovely in its artistic decorations, the color scheme being green and white, with potted plants and ferns gracefully grouped. The improvised altar of white with its festoons of southern smilax and numerous candles presented a beautiful scene.

Just before the bridal party entered to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, "Because God Made Thee Mine," was sweetly sung by Miss Beulah Lentz, of Raeford, sister of the groom, accompanied by Miss Mabel Currie, of Philadelphus, N. C. First came Messrs. Jno. D. and Clarence McArthur, brothers of the bride, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Mary Gilmer Weatherly, of Bennettsville, S. C., niece of the bride, becomingly gowned in pink crepe de chine, carrying pink carnations. She entered on the arm of her father, Mr. John McArthur, the bride beautiful in a gown of white crepe de chine, with pearl trimmings, wearing a veil of tulle caught with a pearl brooch and white rosebuds and carrying a shower bouquet of bride roses. She was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. DeVair Lentz, of Raeford. The groom and groomsmen wore conventional black.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. McI. Wicker, pastor of the bride, assisted by Rev. J. A. Groves.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left in automobiles for Raeford, where they had dinner at the home of the groom, the bride and groom leaving on the 11 o'clock train for points north.

The bride is a most charming young lady and the groom a popular young business man, cashier of the Bank of St. Pauls. Their many friends are delighted that they will continue to make their home here. The many beautiful presents attest the popularity of both bride and groom.

Among the out-of-town guests who were present were Mr. L. C. McArthur, of Bennettsville, S. C., brother of the bride, and his bride of one week; Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Misses Maud and Janie Stewart, Messrs. Angus Stewart and Ed Jones, of Johns, N. C.; Miss Kate Davis, of Charlotte; Miss Josie McLaurin, Laurinburg; Prof. C. A. McArthur, Raynham; Mr. Shaw McArthur, Parkton; Mrs. I. C. Weatherly and daughter, Mary Gilmer, Bennettsville; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McAllister and daughter, Nancy Pope, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Misses Carolyn Wicker and Effie Newton, Lumberton; Mr. L. A. Lentz, father of the groom; Miss Beulah Lentz, Messrs. DeVair and L. A. Lentz, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas, of Raeford.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION IN WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

The published report of the Sunday School missionary of Wilmington Presbytery for April, 1914, contained the following:

"The statistical report of our Presbytery in 1913 showed a membership in 52 churches reporting 4,851, and, in 30 schools only 3,304 enrolled. It is very evident that a number of schools made no reports. After a careful investigation, I find an improved state of the work, for we now have 57 schools, including the mission schools in our bounds—14 of these having been organized within the 11 months, together with four union schools in which our people work, making 18 new schools in all."

At the close of the work September 30, 1914, the conditions are still more favorable. In the study of the conditions we find an increased interest manifested in two ways: an increased enrollment and the organization of new schools by the pastors—one for each month during the last six months. We have now in the Presbytery 62 regular schools, six schools which are conducted during a part of the year, 13 union schools in which our people work, and six churches which have no schools. The members in two of these schools last mentioned work in the schools of another denomination, two are weak churches, and, Bowden and Topsail, should have schools organized in the near future. Practically we have had 68 schools in session in the 55 churches during the last year, not including the 13 union schools which are in the bounds of these churches. We have, therefore, 81 schools where our children and youth may receive instruction. The enrollment last year as given in the General Assembly's minutes was 4,110. In 1913 it was 3,304. The gain for this year is 806. To ascertain the enrollment to date there should be added the probable enrollment of the six new schools, estimated to be 240, making the gain to date 1,046. The enrollment in the Presbytery, according to the last reports from the churches, was 4,976. The ideal condition is that the Sunday school membership be equal to the church membership. This is the case in some churches and in some groups.

There are certain things to be done at once if we consider the best interests of the schools. Chapels should be built at Bolton, Rocky Point, Van Eden Colony, Elkton and the church at Jacksonville completed. These improvements are necessary for the efficiency and comfort of the schools and congregations this winter. Arrangements are made only for the present. The grace of giving is being taught

SUNDAY SERVICES

Certainly the subject uppermost in the minds of reading people today is the war in Europe. The intensity and agony of it grow upon those who think while they read. It makes us all wonder about God, His rule and His providence. But we look back in history and see how He has shown His sovereignty in the changes He has wrought. Then we take courage and look for good results to follow the present war.

The old prophet said, "And He shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: Nation shall not lift up a sword against Nation, neither shall they learn war anymore."

There is the promise and the final prospect. We can show our confidence in God and His promises in no better way than by worshipping Him in the sanctuary.

Bladen Street Methodist church, Fifth and Bladen streets—The pastor, Rev. T. G. Vickers, will preach to the Epworth League at the 11 o'clock hour and install the officers of the local chapter at the close of the sermon. The hour for the evening service is 7:30. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. A class for everybody. Men's prayer meeting at 10 A. M. Welcome.

St. Matthew's Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor—Morning service 11 A. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at this service. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject: "The Dawn of the Reformation." Sunday school 10 A. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting 8 o'clock. All cordially welcome to these services. The Ladies' Aid Society will hold their meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Luther League meeting will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

St. James' church, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector—Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Everybody welcome, come and bring a friend.

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Fifth and Ann streets—First mass 7 A. M. Last mass, sermon 10:30 A. M. Vespers 9 P. M.

Grace Methodist church, corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The Reward of Overcoming." Reception of new members and special music at both services. Sunday school 9:45 A. M., M. F. Allen, Supt. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday 8 P. M. Epworth League meeting Friday 8 P. M. A welcome for all who attend these services.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor—Chief service 11 A. M., topic of sermon, "Why Few Will be Saved." Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. in the rebuilt parish house. The Sunday school will assemble at 3:15 in the church and march in a body into the building. Special exercises. At the 7:30 P. M. service the sermon will set forth the importance of the Sunday school. Subject of sermon, "The Secret of Making Good Men." The public is cordially invited to share the blessings of all divine services. Monday at 4 P. M. the Mengert Missionary Circle will meet and the Christian Association at 8 P.M.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector—Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock; Sunday school 4 P. M. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock. Seats free; everybody welcome.

St. John's Mission, 1313 N. Fourth street—Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Song service and illustrated lecture Wednesday night 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited.

Calvary Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Services Sunday 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon subjects, morning, "When Thou Prayest." night, "In Trouble." Jr. B. Y. P. U. 10 A. M. Deacon's meeting 3 P. M. Sunday school 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting and teachers' meeting Wednesday night. Sr. B. Y. P. U. Thursday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

Christian Science Society, Market and 17th streets—Services at 11 A. M. Subject of lesson sermon, "Probation After Death." Services Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Reading room in church building open daily, except Sunday, from 3:30 to 5 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

St. Paul's 16th and Market street.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. You are cordially invited to be present. Rev. E. deF. Heald, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

The latest reports show that the schools in the Presbytery gave $1,719 to benevolent causes and $1,675 to current expenses. In addition to this they gave liberally to the salary of the Sunday school missionary. The interesting item is to erect the four chapels, complete the church at Jacksonville and organize schools at the 15 points near the churches in the different sections. When the Presbytery shall have done this, then the fields will be ready for evangelistic meetings. The scriptural plan is evidently this: The Sunday school, the evangelist, the pastor and the organized church. W. M. SHAW.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Claud C. Cashwell, of Wake Forest, is in the city for a few days.

—Among those registered last night at the Colonial Inn were Mr. J. J. Wooten, of Charlotte, and Mr. E. E. Rankin, of Oxford, N. C.

LOCAL DOTS.

—K. O. Burgwin, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, has entered a retraxit in a suit started in Superior Court a few days ago by J. W. Harper against the Carolina Coast Products Company.

—Dr. John Thames, assistant county health officer, sustained a fracture of several of the small bones of his right wrist Friday afternoon when cranking his automobile, and will be forced to carry his arm in a sling for a time.

—A large white pelican, very rare in this section, was killed on Black river Thursday by a member of the crew of the steamer Thelma, and has been turned over to Mr. W. W. King, Jr., who will mount it, and probably present it as a gift to one of the public schools of the city. The bird measures about ten feet from wing tip to wing tip.

—Sheriff S. P. Cowan, Deputy A. L. Kelly, Justice George Harriss and Mr. J. M. Solky returned to the city Friday night from Raleigh, where they atended the State Fair. They made the trip to Raleigh in Sheriff Cowan's automobile, and returned the same way as far as Warsaw, where, on account of bad roads, they left the car and came on to Wilmington by rail.

Moon Motor Sales Co.

The Moon Motor Sales Co., recently chartered by the Secretary of State, has decided to dissolve by mutual consent of all concerned and for the present will not open an office in Wilmington as had been hoped. The Moon company was not interested in the taxicab company, also recently chartered by the State, and which is now doing business from its new garage on Second street.

WILSON MAKES SHORT SPEECHES WHILE EN ROUTE

Is Forced to Give Pleasure Trip Political Coloring—Crowds Greet Him

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 24.—Returning from Pittsburgh to Washington today through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, President Wilson was forced to give a campaign atmosphere to the trip by crowds which gathered at every stopping place and cheered until he appeared on the platform of his car. The President spoke briefly at McKeesport, Braddock, Pennsylvania, Connellsville, and other towns but did not touch on politics. He expressed pleasure at the news of the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Wilson shook hands at every stop until the train pulled out. "How are you in the gallery" he called to men on top of a nearby freight car in one town.

Hardships Borne by Confederate Women

Mrs. Octavia Zollicoffer Bond, editor of the U. D. C. Department, Southern Woman's Magazine, has an interesting article in the present number of that periodical on the hardships endured by Southern women during our War of the States. The old record of suffering and sorrow is retold here with new interest as a sister story to the daily tale of like desolation and distress that makes up the annals of the present great war.

Mrs. Bond's department is one which commemorates the old South by making record of its past deeds as well as of the work of its loyal-hearted women of today, and enthusiastic members of the U. D. C. are finding here a most profitable and pleasant monthly meeting ground.

GREAT GERMAN GEN'L WHO HOLDS RUSSIANS

General von Hindenburg, commander of the German forces in East Prussia, is holding in check an overwhelming army of Russians under General Rennekampf, who is straining every point to break through the German lines. It is reported that the Kaiser himself is in the field in East Prussia and that the Czar, believing that a decisive battle in this section of the German Empire would mean an end to the war, has also taken the field.

RAISINS!

500 Boxes New Crop L. L. Raisins.

CIGARS

(Our Brands)

"44," "Saborosa," "Regalos," "Owl," "Spiro," "Shriners," "Counsellors."

All Good Sellers.

Exclusive Distributors of Shivar Ginger Ale and Mineral Water—the Best.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

E. L. MATHEWS CANDY CO.

THE LARGEST CANDY HOUSE IN THE CAROLINAS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ACADEMY

SCHLOSS THEATRE CIRCUIT

Saturday, Oct. 31, Matinee & Night

"STOP THIEF"

By Carlyle Moore, for Laughing Purposes Only, with BERT LEIGH and HAZEL BURGESS

Night: 25c to $1.00. Matinee: 50c, 25c

Box Seats, $1.50.

Ticket Sale opens Thursday at Woodall & Sheppard's.

The Windshield

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The Windshield is a Wooltex creation of unusually pleasing lines, in a smart, double-breasted effect, when worn closed in rough weather, but changing to an easy rever style, when worn open on pleasant days.

Trimmed in back with olive-shaped, self-covered buttons, harmonizing prettily with the new, flaring, velvet collar.

A. Brown

The Store That Sells WOOLTEX

VICTORIA

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

ANOTHER REAL SHOW

Lehoen & Dutreece
Present a Novelty Sensation

Duranto
Chinese Musical Comedy Act.

Stewart & Donahue
Much To Do About Nothing

Neher & Kappell
Shure Fire Entertainers.

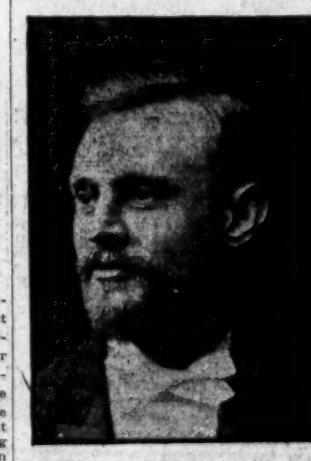
Prices 10, 15 & 25 cts

Matinee Every Day, 3:30. Nights, 7:30 and 9:00.

All Children Under 5 Years, with Parents, Admitted Free!

Friday Night—Amateurs—Cash Prizes!

Grand Theatre To-night



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"The Overthrow of Satan's Empire"

—by—

Prof. P. S. L. JOHNSON

of NEW YORK——I. B. S. A.

Begins Promptly at 8 o'clock.

All Welcome---No Collection

$10.70 to Richmond, Va. and Return

—via—

The Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL CONVENTION

Tickets on sale Nov. 6, 7, 8; limited to reach original starting point prior to midnight of November 22nd, 1914.

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traffic Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MISS HOBDAY, I. C. A.

Teacher of VOICE CULTURE, SONG INTERPRETATION, SIGHT SINGING.

Graduate Teacher and Medalist. Pupil of the late Dr. T. Leslie, of England, and Dr. A. E. Telphus, of Germany

STUDIO: 106 N. FOURTH STREET, 'Phone 1300-W.

A Good Investment

Any one with money to invest will do well to purchase one or more of our FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

They are issued in amounts to suit the investor, and both PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE GUARANTEED.

They are CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH, on Demand, and are absolutely safe, and a most desirable form of investment.

We consider them much more desirable than the average bond, because they can be turned into MONEY at any time, at a moment's notice.

Call on us for full particulars.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Orton Building—Front Street

Skuffer School Shoes

A SKUFFER BOY

No more stiff shoes for me.

Get Your Boy or Girl a Pair and You Will Get the Best Made

ALL STYLES IN DIFFERENT LEATHER AT

PETERSON & RULFS

OPPOSITE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK

They're A Different Kind of Waists Than You Can Buy Elsewhere at One Dollar

THESE Wirthmor Waists that we sell at One Dollar are of an entirely different kind than what can be bought elsewhere at this low price. Not just a little better, but a lot better in style, in workmanship, in fit and finish; theyr'e the kind of Waists that bring the highest measure of satisfaction always. Come in and see the chic new models that go on sale tomorrow.

Some Attractive New Models On Sale Tomorrow

J. W. H. FUCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE

28-30 SOUTH FRONT STREET

The Agony of Toothache

is soon relieved by us — often without the necessity of an extraction. We do not believe in pulling teeth unless it be absolutely necessary. Very often we can save the tooth and make it as sound as ever. We are experts in all branches of Dentistry and very reasonable in our charges. Patrons tell us that our work is highly superior.

Painless extraction.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

DR. CULBRETH'S

FRONT AND PRINCFSS STREETS PHONE 608

NEW YORK'S MIGHTY BRIDGE TRAFFIC GROWS

Four East River Structures Crossed by 1,900 a Minute.

Plenty of Toys for Santa Claus—Rival of Famous Convent Garden—300,000 Americans May be Without Eyes.

New York, Oct. 24.—That the whole population of London, numbering more than seven million could cross New York's East River by means of its bridges in ten and one-half hours, is the most striking comparison contained in a report on the city's bridges, just issued, which has caused even the oldest New Yorkers astonishment and served to show how little they really know about their own city. Until the issuance of the report, practically no one knew that there are forty-three bridges in the jurisdiction of the department having charge of them all within the city limits and all spanning navigable waters and have terminals in two or more boroughs. Indeed, it is believed that not one person in a thousand could give the names and location of ten of these bridges, the average New Yorker's information in this respect being confined to the four great bridges across the East river, with the addition perhaps of one or two railroad bridges across the Harlem river at the north end of Manhattan Island. Of course the four great bridges across the East river are the heaviest traffic bearers, figures showing that during a single hour they have carried as many as 113,108 passengers, which is at the rate of about 1,900 persons per minute. Expressed in other terms, this means that a steamship as large as the Olympic, which has a capacity of 3,360 persons, would, if acting as a ferry boat, have to make thirty-four trips an hour across the river to carry the same number of persons that the bridges do. If all the transportation facilities of the East river bridges were put into use and every line of travel crowded to the maximum allowed for safe operation, 705,500 passengers could be carried over these bridges each hour, according to the report, which means that the whole population of Paris could cross in about four hours and the population of Berlin in less than three hours. Of all these bridges the oldest and best known, that is the Brooklyn bridge, is the most traveled; it is also the most flexible, and under the weight of two six-car elevated trains passing in the center, it will be deflected almost two feet.

In spite of the war, Santa Claus' pack will be as full of toys as ever this year. This is the good news which has been given out by the great toy dealers here, which is expected to comfort thousands of youngsters throughout the land. Ever since the beginning of the war the question has been raised as to the extent to which the demand for toys for next Christmas could be satisfied. This is due to the fact that a great part of the toys used in this country are manufactured by hand in Germany and Austria, only such toys as can be manufactured by machinery being produced in any quantity in this country. Fortunately, however, dealers here state that ninety-eight per cent of the imported goods are here now, and that everything that has been ordered is on the way. Were it not for this, the Christmas stockings might be empty indeed since dealers here assert that if this country were to start now to produce all its own toys, it would not be able to turn out the supply in many years. Toy making in Germany and Austria is an industry which has taken years to build up, and is carried on for the most part by hand labor. The excellence of the foreign toys, they point out, is due to the fact that for generations small communities have confined themselves to single lines, at which the whole family works, the result being a product of really skilled labor. Even for Christmas, 1915, the prospect of a good supply of toys is encouraging, since many orders have already been placed which, if Holland remains neutral, can be filled without difficulty.

An idea new to New York, although long made famous by London, is soon to be given a trial here. Steps are already under way to convert a one-time great department store on 23rd street the tenants of which have moved further uptown, into a public market — which virtually will be a reproduction of the famous Convent Garden in London. The successful launching of the project is already assured by the execution of the necessary papers. The new market, which will be located in what was only a few years ago the center of the retail shopping district, to which many great stores cling in preference to moving uptown, will cover nearly one-half a city block. It is stated that applications have already been received from merchants for space, which, if all are accepted, will represent leases aggregating close to $125,000 a year for practically half the rentable area of the structure. The cost of alteration will be about $300,000, and the architects have provided for more than sixty booths on the first, second and third floors, over which will be a mezzanine floor for offices. The fourth floor will be a huge restaurant nearly an acre in extent, and the top floor and the roof will be a garden for the display of horticultural products and sea food.

As a result of the European conflict, it now seems probable that each of at least 300,000 Americans will lose an eye. It should not be understood, however, that they will lose their sight, since in their cases this is already gone, the eyes referred to being glass eyes. These, as practically all of them are imported, are getting scarcer and higher in price day by day, and there is no prospect of an increased supply while the war continues, according to New York dealers. As glass eyes wear out, usually within a year or two, there is a constant demand for them among the 300,000 people in this country who, it is estimated, have need of them. While not all glass eyes are imported, those which are manufactured here are made from imported material, chiefly special qualities of clear and colored glass, which are combined in the process of manufacture in order to imitate as closely as possible the appearance of the human eye. As not a single shipment either of imported eyes nor material has been received since the beginning of the war, it is feared that the supply on hand will not be sufficient for the remainder of the year. Even after the war there is likely to be much delay before the new supplies are available, since it is reported that all the foreign glass eye factories have shut down and the workmen have joined the armies. The process of manufacturing glass eyes requires peculiarly sensitive fingers, and the reports of large numbers of soldiers having their fingers injured is causing much apprehension in the glass eye trade.

Certified Servants.

Certified servants is the very newest thing in New York, which it is believed will mark a long forward step in the solution of the much discussed servant problem. The idea has been developed by the Housewives' League, which up to now has been chiefly engaged in fighting the high cost of living, and every servant furnished by the League and bearing its certification will, it is expected, come just about as near perfection as it is possible for a servant and a human being to be. Not only will the servants be investigated as to their character and ability but they will be educated in a training school where they will be taught to operate washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other labor saving devices that do not find favor now with the average family help. In connection with this there will also be instruction on what constitutes good food and how to buy it and prepare it. Altogether the new idea is likely to be watched with much interest by New York women who have struggled for years unsuccessfully with the servant problem.

LONGACRE.

Kryptok Lenses.

Have brought convenience to many men and women. They have improved their appearance, too. Kryptoks have no seams to reveal age. Yet they combine near and far vision in one lens that is as clear as crystal. Come in and see them. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. (advertisement.)

WE ARE MAKING IT EASY FOR YOU TO FURNISH YOUR HOME

Your One Ambition now should be to Furnish Your Home Comfortably and Attractively for Fall and Winter. Don't Delay! Get active Right Now! Come to This Big Store, and Select Everything You Need, from our big stock of Up-to-Date High Grade Furniture. You'll Save Money, and by using your Credit you can Settle the Bill as Your Income Permits.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE GOOD THINGS WE OFFER THIS WEEK

This $25.00 Colonial Golden Oak Buffet

$19.75

$25.00—9x12

Axminster Rugs

$19.75

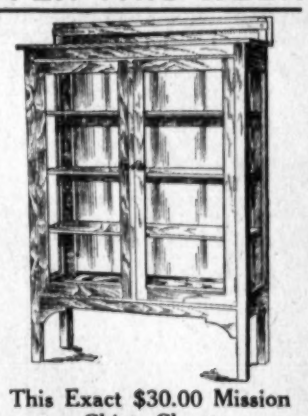
MONDAY and TUESDAY

THIS $22.50 CONTINUOUS POST

BRASS BED

$14.75

Exactly Like Cut. 2-inch Continuous Posts and Frame; 5-8 Fillers.



This Exact $30.00 Mission China Closet

$22.50

$12.50 — Ye Olde Tyme 9x12

RAG RUGS

$8.75

MONDAY and TUESDAY

STERCHI-BANCROFT-RICH CO.

EVERYTHING FROM A TEASPOON TO A PIANO

THEATRICAL

Another success of a distinctly "worth while" order, has been sent on tour with the prestige of nearly a year's run at the Gaiety Theatre, New York City, as a recommendation.

"Stop Thief," is a farce of laughs, thrills and surprises. To follow its plot won't perhaps, tax your patience, but the dialogue, situations and climaxes will keep you in great humor for two and a half hours and send you home with the satisfactory feeling that your time has been well repaid.

"Stop Thief" comes to the Academy Saturday, matinee and night.

As a producer of hearty laughs "Stop Thief" can claim the palm. The story around which the play has been constructed has to do with a family in which there are two kleptomaniac, though neither of the persons so afflicted suspects the trait in the other.

When the play opens it is the wedding morning of the daughter of the elder kleptomaniac who is going to be married to the younger "take things without asking" man.

The house is full of beautiful and expensive wedding presents and both of the people of morbid impulse feel the desire to steal creeping over them. To keep from exercising this desire the younger man telephones to police headquarters for a detective to come and watch him and put back anything he takes on the sly.

The message to the police is not understood and no detective puts in an appearance, but a real thief who is taken for a "fly" cop does, and when he is told of the situation he keeps up the deception which gives him, as he declares, the softest opportunity for "crib" cracking of his career.

"Stop Thief" is essentially a farce of swift action, snappy dialogue and climax surprises. Its funny situations follow each other so rapidly that the laughs brought forth by one tread on the heels of the next, with the result that the audience is kept in a continuous explosion of merriment throughout the entire performance.

Bert Leigh and Miss Hazele Burgess assume the roles of the thieves who are sweethearts and they are said to be well suited to their parts.

Special matinee, 25 and 50 cents for the Wilmington engagement.

THE DOCTOR IN "STOP THIEF" SEEKING TO DIVERT SUSPICION FROM A FRIEND, IS SURPRISED IN THE ACT OF OPENING THE SAFE AND DENOUNCED AS THE REAL CRIMINAL.

Another Big Week at Bijou.

Again the coming week will the popular price theatre be on the map as the purveyor of the biggest and best there is in movies, dishing up a grand total of 27 reels of movies, all for the insignificant sum of 30 cents for the whole week's entertainment. The Bijou has the exclusive franchise in Wilmington for the Mutual and Universal pictures, and even should a dozen theatres open here, none of them could get these great pictures at any price, so long as the Bijou wanted them.

Tomorrow's bill is headed by that famous two-reel Indian drama, "The Phantom Light", and is one of the biggest two-reel pictures of the year. And seen in the leading roles are no less screen stars than William Clifford, head of the "101-Bison" company, and director also of the play, with Miss Marie Walcamp, Sherman Bainbridge and Val Paul.

"Our Mutual Girl" will come next to entertain you a full reel's length, and Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, who is now writing these stories, has done this number up brown. It's one of the most stirring and thrilling chapters yet in this great serial drama.

"Disillusioned" is really the second best number on the bill, as it features that Wilmington favorite, Warren Kerrigan, with Vera Sisson, his side partner. It's a big Victor drama, and has received flattering press notices.

Good news to Bijouites will be the intelligence that Grace Cunard and Francis Ford are soon to appear again in a series of thrilling detective two and three reel dramas.

Another Week Extraordinary.

The joy spot of all joy spots—of course, the handsome, delightful Grand Theatre—is ready to open up another great week. In fact, a wonderful week; one jammed with the very latest Paramounts, with the regular mid-week appearance of Harold McGrath's sensational serial film, "The Million Dollar Mystery." The present week is going to be one of brilliant Paramount triumphs, commencing tomorrow with a presentation (in six big reels, mark you), of Schiller's immortal drama, "William Tell." This is one of the most monumental of all screen productions and besides providing stirring dramatic entertainment will furnish a lesson that should be learned by both old and young. A notable cast appears, because the Paramount concern does not put forth any other. For this especial reason Paramounts are the most popular with Wilmington folks. They realize that they represent what is biggest, greatest and most brilliant, and the Grand holds the exclusive right to offer them in Wilmington. That is some achievement.

Wednesday the fourth episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be presented, and this is more thrilling and more puzzling than the other episodes. In addition to this there will be other films, thus furnishing the biggest 5-cent show ever presented anywhere.

Victoria's Big New Week.

Just ahead of the amusement-lovers of Wilmington is another great week of select, brilliant vaudeville, offered by the Victoria Theatre, the home of Keith Vaudeville, and everyone may whet up his or her entertainment appetite to a keen degree. The Victoria has booked big shows for both the first and last halves of the week and will present them in its usual faultless way. The new week will get under way tomorrow afternoon at matinee, followed by the usual two performances at night, and the initial show for the week will be a great one. Every act will really be a headliner, but one feature of exceptional novelty will be the appearance of Duranto, the noted Chinese comedian and musician. There are a few Chinese comedians on the stage and Duranto heads the list. He presents a most elaborate musical act, carrying special stage settings, and his sketch should not be missed. Up at the top of the list are also Lehoen and Dupreece, who are also appearing in a big novelty act, that will immensely delight all. Then there will be Stewart and Donahue, the king and queen of comedy, who are in the South for the first time and who will prove a rare amusement treat. Adding further to the importance and the attractiveness of the show will come Neher and Kappell, two of vaudeville's most popular artists.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You—Drink Lots of Water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

SILAS SHEETZ
412 CHESTNUT STREET
Authorized Representative of
The Curtis Publishing Co.

SAVE MONEY
—by—
SUBSCRIBING TO THE BIG 3
PRICE A YEAR, EACH, $1.50
'PHONE 1543.

The Ladies Home Journal
The Saturday Evening Post
The Country Gentleman

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MATINEE AND NIGHT, OCTOBER 31ST

BERT LEIGH *and* Hazele Burgess *in* "STOP THIEF" *By* Carlyle Moore *and* Geo. M. Cohan

A PLAY BUILT FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY

One Year in New York, Six Months in Chicago, Five Months in Boston

SPECIAL BARGAIN TANGO TEA MATINEE AT 3 P. M. MATINEE PRICES: 50 CENTS, CHILDREN, 25 CENTS

NOTE—After the Matinee performance the public are invited on the stage, Miss Burgess will gladly show and learn them the latest in dances
Refreshments will be served by the company

Seats on sale at Woodall & Sheppard's Drug Store, Thursday, October 29th

WARM WELCOME GIVEN PRESIDENT ALDERMAN

Upon His Arrival at Charlottesville From Europe.

Torchlight Procession, Headed by Band Escorts President of University of Virginia to His Home—Telegram from Wilson.

The following story from the Charlottesville (Va.) Progress, telling of the warm welcome accorded Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, on his arrival home from his tour of Europe, will be read with interest in Wilmington, where Dr. Alderman, former president of the University of North Carolina, is well known. Dr. Alderman is a brother of Mrs. Green, wife of Postmaster H. McL. Green. The Charlottesville paper says:

President Woodrow Wilson sent a telegram to President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, today congratulating him on the restoration of his health and his return to active duty at the University. President Wilson's telegram was as follows:

"I learn with deep pleasure and real gratitude of your return to your duties. May the long waiting be rewarded by long years of unhampered labor.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Among a basketful of messages sent by special delivery, carrier, telegraph or cable, welcoming President Alderman back to Virginia and felicitating him on the fact that he has returned in better health than ever, was this telegram from Governor Stuart, of Virginia:

"Permit me to congratulate you and to express for the people of Virginia the great joy they feel at your safe return in full health and strength.

"H. C. STUART."

President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, after an absence of nearly two years recuperating from overwork, reached home last night and was given a royal reception by the student body.

The entire University community and many from the city were at union station to welcome Dr. Alderman. The student body, bearing torches, marched down from college to await the arrival of the Southern train. The best of order prevailed. The sight at the depot was indeed an inspiring one. People were banked on every point of vantage, the crowd being estimated at 3,000.

When the train bearing Dr. Alderman and his family pulled in, the students lighted their torches and gave a vigorous yell for the president. Dr. Alderman's appearance was the signal for another demonstration. Accompanied by Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, he was escorted to a waiting automobile. The procession, headed by a band, then formed and the march was begun to the Alderman home on Carr's Hill.

When Dr. Alderman emerged from the front door of his home, he was greeted by a yell from the students. Facing the crowd, in the full glare of the light from the torches, he was formally welcomed by Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, representing the student body.

Dr. Alderman, looking the picture of health and vigor, acknowledged the warm welcome accorded him. He said that it had been a long time since he left the University, and that he felt that his heart was too full to even attempt a speech. He was happy to be back once more at this dear, familiar spot, to look into the faces of those he loved, to meet his friends and to greet his neighbors, for, said he, this was the dearest spot on earth to him.

Addressing the students, Dr. Alderman said that a University can be judged by the loyalty and faith of its student body. Such loyalty and faith had given him the strength, he said, to make the fight he had made to renew his strength.

Dr. Alderman said that he realized that many new impulses and thoughts had come into the University's life during his absence, but asked that the students have patience with him while he picked up the threads.

His heart was so touched, he said, that words failed him just now to express his profound and deep gratitude at the moving and generous welcome given him.

In closing, Dr. Alderman said he was glad to get back to work, to resume his life on the spot where it was his intention of spending his remaining years.

At the close of his remarks, the gathering insisted on shaking hands with him all around.

Dr. Alderman left New York on May 1st and went directly to London; after spending a short time there he went to Paris, and from the French capital he motored through the Swiss Alps. On July 8th he returned to Paris, and remained there until July 20th, when he returned to London as a guest at the country home of his old friend, Ambassador W. H. Page. He arrived in New York Friday on the Baltic, of the White Star Line.

Dr. Alderman returns to the University near the close of his first decade as president. In the spring of 1904 the board of visitors decided to do away with the chairman of the faculty board, and to elect a president who could devote his whole time to the management of the affairs of the University. Dr. Alderman, who was then president of Tulane University, was elected to the office. He began his duties here September 15, 1904, with the universal felicitations of the faculty, students and alumni.

The improvements within the decade of Dr. Alderman's presidency have been numerous. The whole appearance of the University has been beautified, the endowments trebled; the total annual income nearly doubled; the number of full professors nearly doubled; the total numerical strength of the teaching staff trebled; the number of students increased nearly 40 per cent in spite of the fact that entrance requirements have been introduced equivalent to those of the strongest universities in the country.

When Dr. Alderman came to the University, he was recognized as one of the leading men of the South, and his work here has brought him into the front rank of the great educators of the land.

Keener vision and a feeling of good cheer comes from wearing well made, correctly adjusted, comfortable, neat-looking glasses. Don't try to get along with anything less than the best. Every optical need supplied here. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free.
(Advertisement.)

Putnam, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Manhasset Manufacturing Company, making automobile tire duck, is running night and day to fill orders.

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS OF LONDON SUFFERING

War Puts Over 60,000 of Them Out of Employment.

Society of American Women in London Starts Small Knitting Factory to Give Employment to Some —Bread Winners Idle.

London, Oct. 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The economic results of war have fallen heavily on the women wage earners of London, of whom over 60,000 have been discharged from employment since August first. In the single district of Islington, 800 were discharged the past week by two bottling works, which were forced to close down because their supply of bottles from Germany had been cut off. While the ponderous machinery of Queen Mary's Fund to give work to women is slowly making ready, the Society of American Women in London has started a small knitting factory of its own in this populous district.

Mrs. Joseph Wilcox Jenkins started the factory. She walked one day into a labor exchange where 600 women were registered and asked for those who could knit. They were then put to work knitting by hand socks and comforters, and paid on the union scale of three pence an hour. This insures a weekly wage of $2.50 for forty hours work.

Funds for running the factory are obtained by the sale of socks, caps and belts, which are knitted expressly for the soldiers and sailors. The purchaser is expected to present the same to the men at the front. Other funds are obtained by contributions.

One of the employes in the American factory is a woman with a husband out of work, a paralyzed sister to care for and seven children ranging in age from three to sixteen years. Her eldest, a girl, earns 60 cents a week in a shop, and the war relief fund gives seven shillings a week to the family. Since getting a place in the American factory, the mother has brought the family income up to $4.85 a week.

A delicate girl of 22 years, a typist out of work, is the sole support of her mother and invalid sister. In addition to her earnings, she gets five shillings a week from the war relief fund, which helps defray her weekly rent of $1.85.

A pathetic case is that of a one-eyed girl, for whom arrangements have been made to buy a new glass eye, as the enamel had worn off the old one.

It has been brought to the notice of Mrs. Jenkins that there is great suffering among middle class women engaged in the arts. A music teacher said she had earned but $1.10 in a week.

As soon as permanent quarters are found, the committee expects to branch out. Meals at two pence each will be furnished and a nursery for children. Already the homes of the workers are visited and second hand clothing given according to the needs.

The American women have won the gratitude of many families in Islington by their prompt methods. Queen Mary's Fund is equipping a factory with machinery out of its 70,000 pounds, but its members do not seem to understand that what is needed is aid right now, and not when the war is over. Recently the ladies of Greenwich raised a fund to equip a factory, and unable to obtain financial assistance from the Queen's fund, turned to the American Womens War Relief Society, which straightway agreed to advance $75 a week for wages. The factory is now running.

The resident American women backing the Islington factory are Mesdames Jenkins, E. Rickard, Curtis Brown, G. Hower, Arthur, Fay, Robert McClellan, G. H. Short, Reed Williams, Lorin Woodruff, E. C. Darling, James Mitchell, C. A. Knight, H. I. Keene and F. W. Wilcox.

REPUBLICANS NAME TICKET.

Progressives of Two Years Ago in Pender Back in "The Fold."

Burgaw, N. C., Oct. 24.—The Republicans of Pender have put out a county ticket as follows: For the House, O. B. Garriss; Clerk Superior court, A. S. Rochill; Register of deeds, Geo. H. Highsmith; Sheriff, B. B. Wooten; Commissioners, T. C. McKoy, W. M. Corbett, W. A. Cannon; Surveyor, J. W. Rowe. These are good citizens, but they are running under the wrong banner to hope to win.

Two years ago nearly all the Republicans in Pender were Progressives, Taft receiving a very few votes in the county, and now they call themselves Republicans again. They are like the man from Sampson several years ago, who was reported to have said: "I don't know what you can call me, but I am again the Democratis."

More cotton has been ginned here this season than for the same time last year, but there has been practically none sold. A good many farmers haul it home, while a few are storing it in the warehouses.

The singing class from Oxford Orphanage is to give a concern here at the school auditorium on the evening of October 30th at 8 o'clock.

REACHING THE SPOT

It Has Been Done, So Scores of Wilmington Citizens Say.

To get rid of an aching back,
The sharp twinges,
The tired-out feelings,
You must reach the spot—get at the cause.
In many cases 'tis the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.
Wilmington citizens testify.

Mrs. M. E. Bordeaux, 510 S. Second St., Wilmington, N. C., says: "I suffered from dull pains in the small of my back and some days I could hardly get about to do my housework. Kidney weakness caused me great annoyance and I knew that a kidney medicine was needed. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, I at once got a supply at Bellamy's Drug Store, and they restored me to good health. Another of my family has also taken Doan's Kidney Pills with benefit. I willingly confirm my former endorsement of this remedy."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bordeaux had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

WITH THE MAN IN THE STREET

The Story of the War—Did you see the cover illustration on the last issue of the Saturday Evening Post? Many of you did, I know, and most of you noticed it particularly. For it tells the story of one phase of war—and the most tragic phase of all—so vividly as to almost hit you a mental blow.

Simple in detail, color and background, the picture shows a woman of the peasant type, with quaint cap and wooden shoes, seated on a cheap, straight-backed chair. Her body is bent forward, with her arms resting on the corner of a table, her face hidden in their circle. And her attitude is one of utter sorrow and despair. A few feet away stands a little daughter, red-cheeked, flaxen-haired, one chubby forefinger in her mouth, staring at the mother in childish bewilderment.

An open letter lies on the floor. The writing is too dim to be legible. But this does not hide the message that the letter brought. The little square cross, in vivid red, standing out at the top of the page tells the whole story.

The artist has reproduced a scene that is occurring daily now in hundreds of European homes.

If you haven't seen the picture, take the trouble to look it up.

And then ask yourself if war is worth while.

How Parks Would Help—Accompanied by Mr. F. G. Cover, the clever renting agent, the Man in the Street went to the top of the new Murchison building the other day and needless to say got a splendid view of the city of Wilmington. The most noticeable feature from that point is the large number of trees to be seen in the city. They add much to its beauty and nowhere in North Carolina do they show to better advantage than on South Third street.

Front street shows up to splendid advantage and at that distance some of the ramshackle buildings to be found in the business section lose some of their dinginess and roughness and a part of their ugliness. There is room for improvement in the beauty of many of the streets here in the way of buildings and also in other ways and it is gratifying to note the many evidences to be seen on every hand of a growing pride on the part of citizens to improve the general appearance of their surroundings.

Wilmington's greatest need just now is a park close in where strangers and also home people can rest and enjoy life away from the maddening cares of business and can also get away from the monotony of the routine of home life.

A step has been made in the right direction in Postoffice park, but this is for looks only, for there is nowhere to sit and if one would enjoy it he must stand. That soon becomes tiresome. It is a spot which will be made beautiful and be of help to those passing by getting their minds away from their daily cares.

But we repeat, Wilmington needs a park. Where to locate it is another question but something ought to be done in this direction. Failing in getting a park it is possible to find vacant spots here and there where seats could be placed.

Mr. Cover has it in mind to place a few seats along on the north side of the Murchison building next summer. He has been particularly struck with the lack of recreation spots as others have been and believes that something ought to be done.

When the new custom house is completed it ought to be possible to have a few seats in that vicinity along the river front where people can find rest and recreation on Sunday afternoons and in the early evening.

The need for some such provision is evident. For convincing testimony notice how many are to be found sitting on the curbstones in front of the postoffice on every night in the week. The steps to the postoffice building are also filled with men who gather there to talk politics, baseball, the war and other items of interest. While it would hardly be practicable to place seats here on account of the lack of room, it shows the need and something ought to be done.

The Rural Letter Carrier—The happiest man in the world ought to be the rural letter carrier. It is his business to bring letters and papers to people who have little access to the great rushing world of action. He is a necessary link in a chain which connects the resident of the remotest rural section with the centers of commerce, culture, education and we were about to say of refinement. It is his daily task to bring sunshine and gladness to the homes along his route. He helps to remove the monotony of life in the country and brings the needed variety that makes life in the country ideal, because it is away from the unceasing grind of city life and yet in touch with all that is really worth while.

"I have been on the same route for 12 years and although it is sometimes hard traveling through the rain and over muddy roads when the weather is cold, I must say that I like it more and more the longer I follow this occupation," said a well known carrier to the Man in the Street the other day.

"There are some people on my route who are always depressed in spirits but I try to cheer them up as well as I can and although I don't always succeed, I don't feel bad about it. There are so many more of the other sort, who always have a smile and who seem to appreciate my work so much that I am never blue myself.

"I tell you what," he repeated as he turned to go, "we need more of what some of you folks may call foolishness. I believe in laughing and in joking. And most of those on my route seem to like it, too."

That he enjoys his work is easy to see and we don't blame him. We would enjoy it, too, if we could have the consciousness each day that we were making the world brighter, happier and better.

And then, too, he is in constant touch with nature and why shouldn't a man be happy who is able to live in the open air, surrounded with growing crops, cheered by the singing of the birds, enlivened by the sunshine and invigorated by the eternal freshness always to be found in the open fields and along country roads?

Our Country's Flag—To those who have been kind enough to hang Old Glory upon the flag poles on top of the Trust and Murchison buildings we would here express our sincere and most grateful thanks. It is an inspiring sight to an American citizen, who loves his country, to find each day fluttering before him a symbol of patriotism and devotion to the land of his birth. The flags in their mute language speak forth constantly a challenge to us to devote our best efforts to the advancement of those principles that make for the uplift and the advancement of the community and the nation.

KRUPP WORKS BUILDING 56-CENTIMETER PIECES?

Such the Almost Unbelievable Rumor in Circulation.

However, a Siege Piece of 42 Centimeters, Existence of Which Was Doubted Before the War, is a Convincing Reality.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

The Hogue, Oct. 24.—To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns, has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out 56-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42 centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 30.5-centimeter piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as the object of a very interesting fable.

To be sure a 30.5-centimeter (about 12-inch) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German 42-centimeter, or 16 1-2-inch gun. A mathematical relation of cause and effect, in this instance, the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosion, and the weight which such a machine of destruction would have, led to the conclusion that a 16.5-inch gun, while possible, could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless, it was shown that, though the German 42-centimeter gun weighs about 26 tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices.

Since the increase in weight of a 56-centimeter, or 22-inch gun over a 42-great, and since the increase in a 60-centimeter or 23.5-inch gun over a 22-incher would be an almost negligible quantity, the existence of such pieces need not be doubted in this respect. It is possible to move over ordinary roads and across soft fields a 26-ton piece, it is not unreasonable to expect that a gun weighing 35 tons would offer no new transportation problems. The case is one of increase in motive power instead of new aspects in transportation.

No attention need be paid to popular rumor's making the rounds in Germany that the new pieces are designed to bombard the English coast from the coast of France. The extreme flight of the 16.5-inch shell has recently been given as about 12 kilometers for the "krumbahn" or high trajectory pieces, and 15 kilometers for those having a flatter course. Since the increase in calibre from 16.5 to 23.5 does not necessarily mean a proportionate lengthening of range, it is not at all likely that the English coast cities opposite Calais and other channel points will make the acquaintance of the "Brummers"—as the Germans have come to call their large siege pieces.

The 56-om and 60-om pieces, should they actually exist, would find their uses, and these, as more or less well informed circles here assert, would consist of arming some naval base on the channel which the Germans hope to establish during the course of this war. It is maintained that Calais has been decided upon as the best locality for such a base, and that the great activity in the Krupp works is in a measure due to this.

There is an authentic report that in this establishment over 46,000 men are busy day and night turning out war material. While a large percentage of this force must be employed in supplying current demands of ammunition for the field pieces and replacing losses in this arm, it is only reasonable to assume that this huge force could in part be employed in the making of new and larger "Brummers." That the works are turning out new additions to the 42-om equipment is known, for only a few days ago six new pieces of this class were taken to the vicinity of Antwerp.

AGGRESSIVE EXPORT BUSINESS IMPOSSIBLE

English Manufacturers Cannot Get Finances.

London Bankers "Don't Care" for What Ordinarily Would be Considered Good Business—Manufacturers Making Efforts.

London, Oct. 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press) Commercial leagues and associations throughout England are making much ado about capturing German trade. Manufacturers declare that the banking situation is so unfavorable that English firms cannot be expected to attempt an aggressive export business.

At a recent meeting called to discuss extension of foreign trade one manufacturer produced letters from his banker which are said to be typical of the position of London banking houses. The manufacturer hand asked for a cash advance on a shipment to a foreign customer with whom the manufacturer had dealt for years. The bill of exchange, the goods and the good name of the manufacturer were all offered as security, yet the banker replied that his institution did not care for that sort of business.

If British manufacturers cannot discount their bills they say a curtailment rather than a expansion of foreign business will be imperative, and the London Board of Trade has been so advised by scores of manufacturers. Still the manufacturers have not been discouraged by the unfavorable financial conditions and are endeavoring to duplicate articles which have hitherto been supplied by the Germans and Austrians.

At present a glass and pottery exhibition is in progress under auspices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. Samples of all sorts of pottery and glassware formerly sent to England from the two countries now at war with Great Britain are on exhibition. This exhibition is primarily for the benefit of English manufacturers who are supplied with full information as to the quantities of such ware Germany and Austria have been selling to English subjects.

A similar exhibition was held at which toys and games formerly supplied to England by its enemies were shown. But the pottery and glass field is a more inviting one and the English factories are already trying to duplicate many of the wares Austria and Germany have produced in great quantities for foreign trade.

The shortage of potash is a serious handicap to the production of test tubes, flasks and other glass equipment for use in laboratories. Strangely enough England has relied almost exclusively on Germany for such materials and has never tried to produce them.

English manufacturers of glassware have specialized in the production of expensive cut glass and have allowed Germany to monopolize the production of cheaper grades. As a consequence there is a shortage of skilled labor in England for glass working.

Several English firms have already entered upon the manufacture of dolls' heads with considerable success and are said to have produced samples far superior to those manufacured in Austria. Before Christmas England will doubtless have a good supply of dolls free from the stamp "Made in Austria" now so distasteful to English children and adults alike. Sir Richard Winfrey heads the committee which is organizing the British Toy Association for the purpose of displacing Austrian and German toys permanently in English territory.

The British Empire Industrial League, with the Duke of Sutherland as president, is devoting its efforts largely to a study of trade conditions in Russia, Canada and Italy with a view to replacing German supplies with British-made goods. This league believes the field for British manufacturers is especially good in Russia as it is unlikely that Russians will resume trade relations with Germany for another generation.

Lord Desborough is president of the Entente Trade League which is urging the public to deal only with friends. The Anti-German Trading League and a score of other associations designed to prevent Germany from ever regaining a commercial foothold in English territory are also at work.

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR--NO DANDRUFF

Use Parisian Sage. It Makes the Hair Soft and Fluffy, Surely Stops Itching Head.

If your hair is anything short of perfect; if it is losing color, too dry, brittle, thin, or if the scalp burns and itches, immediately begin the use of Parisian Sage. The first application removes all dandruff, cools and invigorates the scalp, and beautifies the hair until it is gloriously radiant.

Parisian Sage supplies all hair needs and does not injure either the hair or scalp. It contains the exact elements needed to make the hair soft, wavy, glossy, and to make it grow long, thick and beautiful. It is delicately perfumed—not sticky or greasy, and can be had at J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.'s, or any drug or toilet counter.

Parisian Sage acts instantly—one application stops the head from itching and freshens up the hair. You will be surprised and delighted with this helpful toilet necessity, for nothing else is so good for the hair and scalp, and nothing so quickly beautifies the hair, giving it that enviable charm and fascination. Parisian Sage is one of the quickest acting hair tonics known—inexpensive and easily used at home.

You, too, can be Comfortable
—You, who are hard to fit
—For we have shoes for just such feet, and know how to fit them.

Should your foot be thin through heel and instep the

Nettleton Composite

will solve your shoe problems. Made of soft, long-wearing Glazed Kid Skin—Two sizes under through heel and instep. A handsome all-around shoe.

Price $6 to $7

Wilmington Shoe Co.

L. W. WESSELL and
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SPECIAL SIZES 1 to 3

$2.98

LADIES DRESS SHOES

Were $4.00 and $4.50

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A FEW who get out of a job can make the proposition pay them while they are loafing.

The GRAND PRIZE is a HANDSOME Player Piano.

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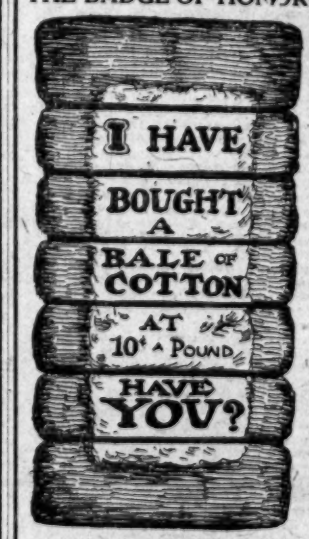
You don't have to be a steeplejack to take a *tumble.*

Fall for *this* right now.

Open your eyes. *See* what you look at.

Glue them on the *opportunities* staring you in the face in our *want ads.*

THE BADGE OF HONOR



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Corns Quit, Pains Stop, With "Gets-It"

Quit Plasters, Salves and What-Nots.

After using "GETS-IT" once you will never again have occasion for asking, "What can I do to get rid of my corns?" "GETS-IT" is the first sure, certain corn-ender ever known.

If you have tried other things by the score and will now try "GETS-IT," you will realize this glorious fact.

You probably are tired sticking on tape that won't stay stuck, plasters that shift themselves right onto your corn, contraptions that make a bundle of your toe and press right down on the corn. Put two drops of "GETS-IT" on that corn in two seconds. The corn is then doomed as sure as night follows day. The corn shrivels. There's no pain, no fuss. If you think this sounds too good to be true try it tonight on any corn, callus, wart or bunion.

"GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS STEP FORWARD FOR STATE

In Clear, Forceful Manner, A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro, in Address at Elizabethtown, Explains Each of the Amendments and Appeals for Their Ratification, in Order That the People May Have Unrestrained Control of Their Government.

Former Solicitor A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro, delivered an address at Elizabethtown Monday in support of the proposed constitutional amendments. His address was one of the most illuminating and forceful yet made in the present campaign for the amendments and should prove effective. Mr. Brooks furnished the Greensboro Daily News a copy of the address, which is reproduced herewith, as follows:

Some criticism has been made of the fact that the speakers in this campaign have devoted but little time to a discussion of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. As I took no part in framing the amendments, or submitting them to the people, and am not a candidate for office, I feel that I can discuss them impartially, uninfluenced by any personal consideration. I think the reason that none of the speakers have devoted more time to a discussion of the amendments is due to the fact that they have been so universally indorsed that few people question their approval at the polls.

Before beginning the discussion, let me remind you that these amendments were recommended by a Democratic governor, prepared by a large committee of representative Democrats and Republicans of the State, and submitted by an almost unanimous vote at a special session of the General Assembly called to consider them. In addition to this the Press Association of the State has endorsed them; the officers of the Farmers' Union of the State have endorsed them, and the Republican convention has indorsed the most important of them, and scores of well informed public men throughout the State have recently signed an address endorsing them. So far as I recall, only one county in the State has recorded its disapproval of the amendments. Notwithstanding this almost universal and overwhelming indorsement by all parties, and various callings of men throughout the State, I propose to discuss the subject in the hope that I may aid those who have not had an opportunity to study them in reaching a proper conclusion. In studying the amendments to the Constitution it is of prime importance to consider four questions:

First: What is a constitution?

Second: How and by whom was this constitution written?

Third: What are the proposed amendments to it, and,

Fourth: Why are they proposed?

What Is a Constitution?

In answering the first inquiry, What is a constitution, I wish to quote a definition given by Mr. Bryce, the great English statesman, and author of the American Commonwealth. He says:

"A state constitution is really nothing but a law made direct by the people voting at the polls upon a draft submitted to them. The people when they so vote act as a primary and constituent assembling, just as if they were all summoned to meet in one place like the folk-moots of our Teutonic forefathers."

In preparing the constitution of the United States, the first document of its kind ever drafted, there arose a dispute among the statesmen of that day as to what a constitution should contain, its powers and limitations. Two schools of political thought was thus early established, one led by Mr. Hamilton and the other by Mr. Jefferson. Hamilton contended that the constitution should provide a strong centralized government, while Mr. Jefferson contended that since all power resided in the people, except such as they delegated to the government through this constitution, that the constitution should be limited in power and scope, and arranged so as to be easily changed by the people. Much of this talk of reverence for old constitutions, irrespective of their merits, is due to the schools of politics headed by Mr. Hamilton, their first thought being to resist change, even though the change is needed.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed to Mr. James Madison on September 6, 1789, very clearly states his views upon the sacredness of a constitution. He says:

"On similar ground it may be proved that no society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs always to the living generation; they may manage it, then, and what proceeds from it as they please, during their usufruct. They are masters, too, of their own persons, and consequently may govern them as they please. But persons and property make the sum of the objects of government. The constitution and the laws of their predecessors are extinguished then, in their natural course, with those whose will gave them being. This could preserve that being, till it ceased to be itself, and no longer. Every constitution then, and every law, naturally expires at the end of 34 years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force, and not of right."

Can Safely Follow Jefferson.

I know that there are some who question the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson with regard to constitutions. But to such I submit that we can safely follow the lead and advice in government of him who wrote the first statute ever penned declaring for religious liberty, who established the first university for the higher education of the youth of the land, and who wrote the Declaration of Independence, in which it is declared that all men are created equal and of a right ought to be independent and free. Too much reverence and regard is often given to a constitution through ignorance of the facts as to how the constitution was written, and by whom it was written.

This brings us to a consideration of the second question. First, let us in this connection consider the present constitution of North Carolina. Judge Connor, whom President Taft selected from among all the lawyers in North Carolina on account of his wisdom and learning and judicial temperament to be Federal judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, has recently written an introduction to a publication of the constitution of North Carolina, and in reciting the history of the adoption of our present constitution, says:

"A military government was established to which the State government was, in all respects, subordinate. Pursuant to this plan or policy, a convention of the people was called by order of General Canby, commander of the military district of which the State had been made a part. The election for delegates was held under the control of officers appointed by the general commanding. The election returns were made to the commander of the district at his headquarters in Charleston, S. C. The delegates, declared by him to have been elected, assembled at Raleigh on the 14th day of January, 1868. This convention was composed very largely of men who were out of sympathy with those who had controlled the State during its past history. Several of the most influential members were northern men, coming into the State with the army, or immediately after the close of the war, whose views and sympathies were hostile to the white people, and the remainder natives of the State, some of them men of character and ability. * * * The constitution was not acceptable to the conservative element, or the white men of the State. It was, however, an election held under military orders, April 24th, 1868, ratified by a vote of 98,118 to 74,009. Of the former a very large number were negroes. The vote against ratification was entirely by the whites and would have been much larger but for the disfranchisement of a large number of them." Among them Governor Graham, Governor Morehead, and many other leading citizens.

Constitution by Carpet Baggers.

I decline to fall down and worship a constitution written by carpet baggers, and adopted by the votes of ignorant negroes over the protest of the white people of the State, who under the same despotic military rule were disfranchised. To him who wishes to revere this instrument as the con-stitu-tion of our fathers, I protest that my father had nothing to do with its adoption. This constitution, with but few amendments, has been in force for 46 years, 12 years longer than Jefferson says any constitution ought to stand. Even if it had been the honest expression of the intelligence of the State at the time, conditions have outgrown it, and it ought to be changed to meet the changed conditions. But when you add to the fact that it was written by foreigners, that it was unsuited even at the time to the spirit and genius of our people and institutions, how can any patriotic and wise citizen resist changes that only give back to the people powers that were forceably taken away from them.

Judge Connor in pointing out many of its defects and limitations, among other things, says:

"The Legislature has found it difficult to meet the financial demands of a progressive state by reason of the limitations placed upon the power to tax by the constitution of 1868. The judicial system, brought into existence by the constitution, is wanting in elasticity and adaptability to present conditions. Amendments in respect to both these important subjects will probably be made either by a convention or by acts of the legislature submitted to the people."

It is no new proposition to change or amend a state constitution. North Carolina in this respect has not kept abreast of her sister states. Her first constitution was written in 1776, and it was rewritten in 1868 by foreigners. Look at the history of some of our sister states. Louisiana, for instance, whose state life began in 1812, has had six complete new constitutions, not counting the so-called secession constitution of 1861; Georgia has likewise had six complete new constitutions; Arkansas, whose state life began in 1836, has had five complete new constitutions, besides many amendments passed in the intervals; South Carolina has had five and Virginia has had six new constitutions. North Carolina is the only Southern state that has continued to live under a reconstruction constitution. Don't you think it time that we North Carolinians of 1914 were seriously at work, either amending or writing a new constitution?

Two Classes of Opponents.

Those who oppose the amendments to the constitution are divided into two classes, first, those who understand them; second, those who do not understand them. This may seem to be a paradox, but still it is true. Those who do not understand them naturally hesitate about voting to change the organic law of the state, and such a feeling is entirely commendable. Those who oppose them because they do understand them, however, can, if they will, assign a number of reasons which they dare not make public. For instance: The big tax dodgers in the State (and there are many of them) understand that they do not want the tax amendment adopted. Large interests in the State, who at every legislature have private bills that they want passed granting them special privileges, understand them and do not want the amendment adopted, because it is proverbial that the more bills a legislative body has to consider the easier it is to get through an unjust and unfair bill, and the harder it is to pass good bills in the interest of all the people.

You need not be deterred from voting for the amendments on account of the suggestion that is going around that it is a species of radicalism to change our constitution. Everybody who undertakes to accomplish anything is always confronted by opposition from those who oppose any change from present conditions. Mr. Wilson met with this when elected governor of New Jersey, and he has also had to deal with this same opposition since he has been President, and for your encouragement I quote in answer to such critics from his book entitled "The New Freedom," written since he was elected President, as follows:

"I am aware that those who advocate these measures which we have been discussing are denounced as dangerous radicals. I am particularly interested to observe that the men who cry out the most loudly against what they call 'radicalism' are the men who find that their private fame in politics is being spoiled. Who are the arch-conservatives now-a-days? Who are the men who utter the most fervid praise of the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the states? They are the gentlemen who used to get behind these documents and play hide-and-seek with the people whom they pretended to serve."

What Are the Amendments?

We will now consider the two last questions together: What are the proposed amendments, and why are they proposed? In order that you may the better understand the meaning of each of the proposed 10 amendments I will treat them separately:

The first one proposes to strike out of article 1, section 6, the following words: "Insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and substitute in lieu thereof the words, "war between the states." Certainly there could be no objection to this amendment, as to retain those offensive words in the constitution would be to emphasize the ill-will and contempt which the carpet baggers who prepared that constitution entertained for the lost cause and even the feeling of the noble manhood of the South.

The second amendment strikes out Section 28, of Article 2, and submits a new section, the only change in which, however, is to increase the per diem of the members of the general assembly from $4 to $6, and to decrease their traveling expenses from 10 cents to 5 cents per mile. Owing to the increased cost of living, and especially the fares at hotels and boarding houses which have easily doubled since 1868, a per diem of $6 now is not as much as $4 then. The decrease from 10 cents to 5 cents per mile for travel is a wholesome and honest change, since no official ought to be permitted to draw out of the public treasury on expense account more money than he actually expends.

The third amendment adds a new section to the constitution, which in substance, provides that the general assembly shall not pass local, private or special acts or resolutions relating to inferious courts, justices of the peace, health, sanitation, highways, streets, names of cities, towns, townships, or relating to ferries, bridges, hunting fines, penalties, and many other like subjects of local concern. It also provides that the general assembly shall have power to pass general laws relating to all these matters. The manifest purpose of this amendment is to relieve the general assembly of the labor and annoyance of having to deal with thousands of petty bills concerning local matters affecting the people of a township and county. If this amendment is adopted it will be encumbent upon the legislature to provide suitable machinery in each county for complete local self-government, so that the people at home may determine for themselves all of these domestic matters. A similar amendment to this has been adopted by most of the states of the Union, and the experience of our sister states has been that it gives more time to the people's representatives to consider important legislation affecting the entire state, and to prevent the passage of ill-considered and unwise legislation, besides, of course, proving a saving of much money to the tax payers. Several of our governors have heretofore urged such an amendment, and I do not see how any thoughtful, well informed man can oppose it.

Change in Inauguration Day.

The fourth amendment provides for the changing of the date of the inauguration of our governor from the first day of January following his election to the second Wednesday, after the first Monday in January. As I have never heard any objection offered to this amendment, I assume that it is unnecessary to discuss it.

Amendment five adds at the end of section 11 of article four a clause providing that the general assembly may authorize the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior courts when regular judges are disabled on account of sickness, or other causes, from attending or holding the courts. Judge Connor in his work on our constitution, already referred to, says:

"The judicial system brought into existence by the constitution is wanting in elasticity and adaptability, to present conditions."

Much more might be said in criticism of our present judicial system. Indeed, if there is a marriage, birth or death in the family of any of our Superior court judges it almost of necessity disarranges the entire courts of a district. Under the present constitution the people have surrendered all power to provide for an emergency judiciary, and no matter if a judge is sick for months there is no way under the law whereby the governor or legislature can provide for a substitute. The state bar association of North Carolina has repeatedly indorsed a similar provision, and I can see no reason why anyone should object to it.

Amendment six provides for striking out sections 26, 26 and 33 of article 9. The sections proposed to be eliminated from the present constitution deal exclusively with the time of qualifying and holding office under the old constitution, and do not involve any question either of policy or principle, the purpose of same being merely to eliminate these sections.

The Taxation Amendment

Amendment seven, and perhaps the most important of all the amendments, provides for striking out all of the sections of article five and section nine of article seven, and inserting in lieu thereof article five, which deals exclusively with the subject of revenue and taxation. It has been truly said that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," and when the federal constitution was prepared it expressly provides that all bills providing for taxation should originate in the house of representatives, as at that time the members of that body were alone elected two years, the purpose being, of course, to allow the purse strings to remain in the hands of the people as nearly as possible. The provisions of the present constitution relating to taxation were first written into our organic law in 1868. The limitations which are proposed to be abolished were not in the constitution of 1776 or the subsequent constitution of 1835, and the proposed amendment contemplates removing the restrictions up on the legislature so that the people's representatives in that body may be free to deal with the tax question just as the people of this state had continuously ordained up to 1868. The first section of this proposed article provides that "taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes by and with the consent of the people or their representatives in the general assembly. It will thus be seen that the rights of the people are thereby fully protected, both as to the manner in which taxes should be levied and the purposes for which they may be expended.

The second section provides for what is known as the segregation of property into classes, each to bear a specific tax. This means that the legislature may divide property into different classes and prescribe a different rate of taxes upon each class; for instance, while land and solvent credits, such as money, notes and bonds, new bear the same rate of taxes, the legislature may provide that land shall bear one rate of taxes, and bonds, stocks and money another rate. As affairs now are, stocks, bonds and money are scarcely taxed at all, because very little of it finds its way upon the tax books. The reason for this is that stocks and bonds only bear 6 per cent interest, while in some cities and towns the combined state, county and city rate of taxation is nearly 3 per cent. Hence, if these properties were listed half of the income would go for taxes. Under the law there is no way of assessing the value of a stock and bond at from one-third to one-half its true value as the assessors do real estate, and it is to cure this evil that the proposed amendment is offered. It is also provided that the legislature may seperate property for taxation, so that lands and houses will not be taxed twice, once for the county and once for the state, but let this tax go soley to the county, and levy upon corporate franchises and other properties in the state for the benefit of the state.

Favors the Honest Lister

Under the present system the citizens of various counties hesitate to list their lands and other property at a reasonable value, because they think that people living in other counties are listing their properties too low and they are unwilling to pay on a higher valuation in one county than their neighbors are paying on in adjoining counties. The result of this is an injustice to the honest lister of taxes, and to those counties which are endeavoring to bear their just proportion of the burden of government. By this amendment each county will be left to its own resources, and the expenses of their own government will be paid by taxes derived from their own property, and no division will be called for among other and sometimes insolvent counties. It has been suggested that while this scheme of taxation has been successfully adopted by a number of the states of the union, still it is new and untried in North Carolina, and that it may not be properly administered and that injustice may be done.

The complete answer to such arguments is found in the express provision of the proposed amendment, which in each case provides that the general assembly in dealing with these subjects must do so "consistent with natural justice and equity." These are judicial terms and were purposely inserted so that the courts of our land might review as a matter of right any act passed by the general assembly relating to these subjects. In other words, the people's rights are not only safeguarded by the provision that these laws can only be made by their representatives in the general assembly, and the money derived expended for public purposes, but it also expressly provides that the law making body must so construct the law as to be consistent with natural justice and equity, and in case of any injustice or inequity that might result from a legislative act the courts are always open to correct. It is also provided in this article that the legislature may exempt the property of natural persons from taxation in a sum not exceeding $300. Heretofore this could not be done without also exempting a similar amount from taxation of property belonging to corporations.

Section five of this article expressly provides that ad valorem taxes of real estate and personal property shall not exceed for all state and county purposes 66 2-3 cents per annum on $100 assessed valuation of such property. A similar provision is also made with relation to cities and towns, limiting the rate of taxes to 75 cents on the $100 assessed valuation. To increase the taxes for either purpose a vote of the people is necessary. Under the present tax system the visible property, such as lands, live stock and houses, is all taxed, but the invisible property, such as stocks, bonds and money, escapes taxation. It is a remarkable fact that the state of North Carolina collected more taxes from stocks and bonds and money in 1869 than it did in 1912.

Plan Has Worked Well

It must be apparent to any thoughtful student of our state's history that some means must be employed whereby this property can be placed upon the tax books. At present public sentiment does not compel a man to pay from a third to a half of his income upon solvent credits by way of taxes, hence he does not list them. The experience of the states that have tried this scheme of taxation has been to show that where the rate has been reduced to a reasonable point on solvent credits that common honesty in the individual and public sentiment in the community has induced the listing of large amounts of solvent credits and the realization of large returns to the state therefrom by way of taxes. It must be borne in mind, however, that the proposed amendment affecting taxation does not compel the legislature to change from its present system, but merely authorizes it to do so. It does no abridge or take away any of the privileges which the individual citizen of the state now has, but strikes off the shackles of limitation imposed by constitutional legislation and leaves the people of the state free to deal with this tax question like they were from 1776 to 1868, and free as are the people of most of our sister states. There is nothing radical or extreme in this amendment, and it simply tends to a greater liberty for the people's representatives in the general assembly in dealing with this subject. I believe that the future of the tax question in North Carolina can be safely left to the people of the state if they are once freed from the slavery of an antiquated worn-out constitution. By wise legislation the first result will be to equalize the burdens of taxation and reduce the rate, and, second, to raise enough revenue to defray the expenses of government without having to issue bonds, as we are now doing, to meet current expenditures. This is very bad business and ought to be stopped.

Amendment Eight

Amendment eight provides for the striking out of section one, article eight and substituting a new section, which, in substance, provides that no corporation shall be created nor its charter extended, altered or amended by special acts, except corporations for charitable, educational, etc., purposes that are to remain under the control of the state. This is a wholesome provision, as it imposes no restriction upon the honest corporations, but makes impossible the promotion schemes of dishonest corporations.

Amendment nine provides for striking out section 4 of article 8 and substituting the provision that the legislature shall by general laws arrange for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, etc., so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in corporations. The only restriction contained in this section is that with relation to taxation which now exists with relation to the credit of the state and the counties. I see no reason why a similar limitation should not be imposed upon cities and towns.

The tenth and last amendment provides for the increasing of the school term from four to six months. All of the political parties of the state have declared themselves in favor of this amendment, and I can conceive of no objection to it, except the one which I have heard advanced based upon a misapprehension of the nature of the amendment. The present constitution does not require compulsory education, and the proposed amendment only increases the school term from four to six months. We all know that for years we had less than four months' school and it seems to me that the changing of the term to six months merely sets a higher standard in educational excellency, to which all of us in North Carolina ought to bend our every effort.

People's Rights Safeguarded

This is a brief discussion of the salient points involved in the proposed amendments. I do not hesitate to say that I should oppose any or all of them if I thought that there was one line or word in these amendments which tended to abridge or to prejudice the rights of the people of this state. On the contrary, the amendments, if adopted can only restore to the people a larger power to deal with their governmental affairs than they now possess, and in this connection I wish to remind you of a historical fact, which I believe can be asserted without successful contradiction, that neither the constitution of the United States, nor the constitutions of any of our sister states, have ever been amended or changed so as to increase the power of the government and to decrease the authority and power of the people, except where, as in the case of North Carolina, the constitution was written under military direction and forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet. In other words, all of the amendments to the constitutions in America, both national and states, have been to enlarge the people's rights and limit the governmental authority. They have worked for human liberty and against governmental despotism. Revolutions never go backward, and as education and civilization in America has increased, so has the desire among the people to have the unrestrained and unqualified control of their government. To this end these amendments are directed and to the accomplishment of this purpose a great people have, in judgment, resolutely set their face, and those who through timidity and fear, or through selfish and ulterior purposes, resist these simple amendments had better take heed lest if the amendments are defeated a constitutional convention will be called, when not a few amendments will be offered, but a new constitution written, which will be keyed to the spirit and genius of our people and responsive to the needs and demand of a great and progressive state, leaving off its swaddling clothes and pressing forward in the building of a great empire.

If this country were at war with Mexico, the cost would probably exceed $400,000,000. If we were drawn into war with another first-class power, Congress would be compelled to give at least a billion as a starter. As it is, a light tax on beer and whiskey foots the bill.

What the Old Guard Republicans really want and hope for is a return to tariff graft, wholesale. Any tax which doesn't pass along a little something on the side doesn't suit them.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

State of North Carolina, New Hanover County. In the Superior Court, September Term, 1914.

Murchison National Bank vs. Independent Mfg. Co., et als.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made and entered at the September Term, A. D. 1914, in a cause therein pending, wherein Murchison National Bank is plaintiff and Independent Mfg. Co., D. McEachern, H. L. Vollers, N. H. Carter, W. H. Shearin, E. A. Hawes and Sam'l Blossom are defendants, the undersigned receiver duly appointed in said cause, will expose for sale by public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of the County of New Hanover, in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock M., all of the property, assets, and effects of the defendant Independent Mfg. Co., except the choses in action and accounts due said company and money on hand; also excepting all logs and manufactured products which may be on hand, among which said property is the following described real estate and personal property which may be seen and inspected at the plant of the company near Castle Haynes, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the western line of the right of way of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company's branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company near where the railroad track crosses the North East branch of the Cape Fear river, where said line of said right of way of said railroad intersects with the high water mark of said Cape Fear River, and runs thence in a southwardly direction with the said western line of the right of way of said railroad Two Hundred and Ninety-five (295) feet to a stake in said line; thence at right angles with said right of way of said railroad and in a westwardly direction to the run of a drain or branch below the mill, thence in a northwardly direction following the meanders of said branch to its mouth; thence in an eastwardly direction following the meanders of the said North East branch of the Cape Fear River, to the Beginning, containing 18 acres more or less; and also the saw mill now on said land and all the machinery, boilers, engines, dry kilns, pipes and all other appurtenances connected with said business.

The above described property includes 1 Thirty H. P., Russell & Co., Engine; 1 Thirty-five H. P., upright Boiler; 1 One Hundred H. P., Eby City Boiler; 1 Fifty H. P. Eby City Engine; 1 Nance Saw with Curtis carriage; 2 Perkins Hand Feed Shingle Machines; 1 Fifty-two Titus Veneering Machine with back rolls for crate Beery Caps Basket Staves, Hoops with forms for manufacturing; 1 Titus Concave Heading Machine; 1 Titus Automatic Knife Grinder; 1 No. 17 Hoyt Bros. Co., Planer; 1 Gummer; 1 J. A. Fay & Egan Rip Saw Machine; 1 J. A. Fay & & Egan 8 foot Automatic Saw mill; 2 Jones & Co., Bottom Machines; 1 Log Haul; 1 4x6 Worthington Steam Pump; 1 Thirty-six foot Dry Kiln; 1 Box Trimmer line and counter shafting Pullers belting and conveyers; 4 Three Room Houses; 2 Five Room Houses; 1 Six Room House; 1 Two-Story Tin Roof Warehouse, 40x60; 1 40x60 Factory Room, tin roofed, and Mill building.

Terms of sale, Cash. Sale to be confirmed by the Court.

H. L. VOLLERS,
Receiver.

oc16-30d

POLK MILLER'S
LIVER PILLS
Cure
Constipation
Headache
Biliousness
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10 ¢ per BOX
POLK MILLER DRUG CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

EASY WEEKLY TERMS

Don't Wait

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER clothing on our easy payment plan and get a full season's wear out of the garments. All of the new styles for men and women are ready, and our low prices are always marked in plain figures.

For Men—Those nobby Tartan plaids and other up-to-date weaves in fall and winter suits. . . . . Balmacaans in a big variety of styles. . . . . The smartest shapes in men's soft and stiff hats.

For Women—Tailored suits in all of the fashionable models. . . . . Separate Coats in the new semi-fitted styles. . . . Basque Dresses in both silk and wool fabrics. . . . . Trimmed Millinery in the new velvet shapes.

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No Charge For Alterations
Every Garment Guaranteed
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NEW FALL STYLES
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GASOLINE 14½c PER GALLON
Garage: 114 North 2nd Street

FULL TEXT OF THE TEN PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

As it is less than ten days until the general election, in which the voters of North Carolina will either ratify or reject ten proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The Star deems it well to print the full text of all the amendments submitted to the people by the Legislature of 1915, in order that its readers who have not already done so may have opportunity to read them before election day and see for themselves exactly what they contain and the language in which they are expressed. It should be remembered that each amendment stands separate and apart from the others, and that because a man opposes one is no reason he should vote against any of the other nine. The amendments, just as written by the General Assembly, follow (The sub-heads only being inserted by the editor):

To Cut Out "Rebellion."

I. By striking out of article one, section six, the words "insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "the War Between the States," and by striking out the word "rebellion" in section thirteen of article seven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "War Between the States."

Better Pay for Legislators.

II. By striking out section twenty-eight of article two, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of six dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive 5 cents per mile both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be eight dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days."

To Cut Out "Chicken Feed" Legislation

III. By adding at the end of article two a new section, to wit:

"Sec. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution:

"Relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court;

"Relating to the appointment of justices of the peace;

"Relating to health, sanitation, and abatement of nuisances;

"Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing highways, streets, or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges;

"Relating to game or hunting;

"Relating to nonnavigable streams;

"Relating to cemeteries;

"Relating to the poy of jurors;

"Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;

"Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

"Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;

"Giving effect to informal wills and deeds.

"Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.

"Any local, private, or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void.

"The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating the matters set out in this section."

Inauguration Day.

IV. By striking out the words "first day of," in section one of article three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "second Wednesday after the first Monday in."

Emergency Judges.

V. By adding at the end of section eleven of article four the following: "and the General Assembly may by general law provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said courts, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation."

To Eliminate Obsolete Sections.

VI. By striking out sections twenty, twenty-six, and thirty- three of article four.

The Tax Amendment.

VII. By abrogating and striking out all the sections of article five and section nine of article seven, and inserting in lieu of said article five the following:

ARTICLE V. REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes, by and with the consent of the people or their representatives in the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly may, consistent with natural justice and equity, classify subjects of taxation; and all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax: Provided, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed; and consistent with natural justice and equity, the General Assembly may separate subjects of taxation for State and local purposes.

Sec. 3. If the subject of taxation be separated for State and local purposes, in a manner not allowed by law immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment, no part of the ad valorem tax on real estate, except the real estate of public service corporations, shall be applied to State purposes.

Sec. 4 The power to tex shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, but property belonging to the State, a county, or a municipality shall be exempt from taxation; and the General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, property held and used for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; and also personal property of a natural person of a value not exceeding three hundred dollars ($300.)

Sec. 5. The ad valorem taxes on real estate and personal property shall not exceed for all State and county purposes sixty-six and two-thirds (66 2-3) cents per annum on the one hundred dollars ($100) assessed valuation of such property, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon. The ad valorem taxes collected on real estate and personal property by cities and towns shall not exceed, for all purposes, seventy-five cents (75c.) per annum on the one hundred dollars ($100) assessed valuation, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon: Privided, that these limitations on the rate of taxation shall not apply to taxes necessary to pay debts contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment, nor to taxes heretofore authorized by an act of the General Assembly, or by vote of the people.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, but not exceeding two dollars ($2) per annum of all State and county purposes, and municipalities may be authorized by the General Assembly to levy acapitation tax, but not exceeding the amount hereinbefore authorized for the State and county purposes. The proceeds collected from State and county capitation taxes shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor in such proportions as the General Assembly may direct. The General Assembly may also provide by general law for the exemption from payment of said capitation tax in special cases on account of proverty and infirmity.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill level a special tax to pay interest annually, and provide therein for the levying of tax for the payment of the principal by the date such debt matures. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, municipal or otherwise, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Special Charters for Corporations.

VIII. By striking out section one of article eight and substituting therefor the following:

"Sec. 1. No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations, and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation."

Special Charters for Municipalities

IX. By striking out section four of article eight, and substituting therefor the following:

"It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporatied villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations."

Length of School Term

X. By striking out the words 'four months" in section three of article nine, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "six months."

BUY A BALE OF COTTON

(Lines Sent to a Gentleman in Wilmington by a Friend in the North)

Say, brother in the north,
I hope you'll find it worth
A little of your time
To listen to my rhyme.
We're way down in the mouth,
We fellers in the south,
We picked a bumper crop
And thought to be on top
Then European war
Delivered us a jar.
We do not want to croak
But we are nearly broke.
You have a noble soul
And carry a big roll,
The times are simply rotten,
Just buy a bale of cotton,
You'll make a bit no doubt
And help your brother out.

New York to The South.

Well, if you are my brother,
We must help one another,
But Johnny dont you see
You're rather rought on me,
When cloudless is the sky,
And the goose is hanging high,
'Tis then with ghoulish glee,
You have it in for me,
You find no word of praise
For any of our ways.
You try to clip our wings,
And call us dreadful things.
Our Wall Street is a sink
You'd put it on the blink;
You hand us little jokers,
And tax our idle brokers,
And try to bring us loss
By putting one across.
But when you're in a hole
You laud our noble soul,
And then for help you fly,
To those whom you decry,
A question let me ax
Who pays the Income Tax?
If money you would raise
Who is the one that pays?
For philanthropic work,
Its little old New York.
When there are loads to bear
She takes the lion's share,
Our times are also rotten
But send along your cotton
For seeing it is you,
I guess we'll help you through.

—H. M. North, Westchester Times.

The man who asserts that emergency taxation is unnecessary—that imports are normal at a time when the principal nations of the world are unable to export anything—ought to be subjected to examination by a commission of inquiry to ascertain whether he's a fool or a liar, or both. This paragraph has all the force of moderate statement.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite. The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVES TASTELESS Chill TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50 cents.

IN APPRECIATION

By T. W. Chambliss

Gone from us—it is hard to realize it. The real measure of the loss will come later. Suffice it at this time to say it is beyond expression. D. A. Tompkins was a man of masterful force; a man of keen intellect; a man of tender spirit. He had the vision of the seer; the faith of the prophet; the determination of the master; the heart of the woman.

It is not of his character that I would write—he is gone but too short a while. But there comes back to me with keen recollection many individual conversations concerning one subject near to his heart. It was not the big business of his life, and yet it was big business. His mind was occupied with varied interests, but there was one interest very near to his heart.

I believe I knew him better—better, maybe, than some, and not so well, nor so long a time, as many others—but I knew him, and it is a pleasure to remember it. The interest of which I would speak was his newspaper. He loved it, and longed to make it an ideal newspaper—after his own heart and his own mind. He had ideas. They were ahead of the age; but, no matter; they were worth while, and they were good.

A daily newspaper, he said, should be as nearly as possible a record of the events of the twenty-four hours preceding its issue. The daily events include casualty, which must be recorded to show the progress of the status of the clean constructive work of the world. Aviator accidents illustrate the expression, but they should not be dwelt upon to the point of making the narrative horrible. The bearer of ill news has ever been an unwelcome visitor.

In some cases it is necessary to record crime, but the language should never be offensive, much less indecent. The great bulk of the news furnished by the police court might well be omitted. The daily newspaper should not become a police gazette. The duties of the police bring them in contact with evils that were better never told. The newspaper may well hunt down and expose a fault which is moving toward crime, but where there is a fault which may be corrected better by suppression, never publish it.

Give to every man, woman and child a chance to correct faults, even criminal faults, if the public is not being injured by such a course, without publicity.

Discussing the same proposition, he spoke of his friend, J. P. Caldwell—by far the ablest writer the Observer ever had. Perhaps his most marked characteristic was his spirit of kindliness. He had the courage of a lion, but the genius of his talent lay in the fact that he could tell the truth with the least possible hurt.

From my note book I take this, so like him:

"The man who multiplies picayune quarrels with individuals is not a good news gatherer. No one in the world needs friends more than a newspaper man. Confidence of the individuals and the public generally is absolutely essential to the success of a man in newspaper work. Quarrels always bear upon the paper, and not on the individual who makes the quarrels.

"The injury or good that any publication may do comes from the power of the paper. Any exercise of that power by any individual writer is a grievous mistake. If any publication concerning one member of a family would offend or injure another member or the entire family, suppress it, unless very serious consequences would accrue to the general welfare of the community. One of the foremost rules of a newspaper should be: Never injure the innocent. It were better that the guilty escape than that the innocent be punished. Quarantine evil. Print no big display lines over the stories of divorce suits. Never print the pictures of divorced men and women, or of those with pending divorce suits. If the parties live at a distance, suppress the story. If within the circulation area, tell the story simply and without display.

"Interview many people. The single mind must become in a degree monotonous, if drawn upon constantly. The multitide of minds will give the composite picture of public opinion. The moral and intellectual welfare of the world is sustained by the eternal vigilance and untiring efforts of those who appreciate the responsibilities of Christian civilization.

"The newspaper should have objects, definite aims and definite results for which it should strive, and all of the members of the staff and every employe should be soldiers in the cause. Christian public opinion may dally with a passing popular fancy, but in the end, Christian public opinion will put aside the passing cheap sensation and support the earnest effort of men and news papers that stand for a purpose. The cheap, sensational paper must grow cheaper and more sensational. Instead of acquiring popularity, as it often seems to be doing for the time, it is acquiring the contempt and the disgust of the wholesome public.

"If all the clean, cheerful news gathered by The Associated Press, the special correspondents, the news agencies, the local force and staff writers do not fill the columns, then print pages from some wholesome book of general interest; but do not resort to murder stories and records of divorce trials. Keep the paper clean and morally wholesome."

SENTENCED BY COURT TO SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

Tommy Tacky, Who is Not Tacky, is "Corralled" at Kinston.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 23.—Tommy Tackey is the first person to be sentenced to the North Carolina School for the Feeble-Minded by a court. He began his sentence today. Tommy Tackey, who is not tacky, is an orphan from Chase City, Va. He has been bumming through the country, and by some chance landed at Hookerton, a town a few miles from here. The lad had retained respectability of dress and manners, but want or wantonness led him to steal. A Hookerton man whom he robbed of $9 or $10 was eluded by Tommy, who went to Snow Hill.

From there he came to Kinston, and hardly had he stepped from the train before the police, with premonition of his coming, arrested him. He was relieved of a revolver. Tommy, 16 years of age, faced charges of carrying concealed weapons, etc., in Superior Court, and there Judge Frank Daniels viewed him as his own worst enemy, and ordered him sent to the State School, two miles from here, to remain there until he is 21 years of age. Tearful Tommy Tackey is about the most intelligent of the inmates.

Give Your Blood The Vital Spark

Drive Out Impurities and Make the Skin Smooth and Clear.

Poisons in the blood, so undermine the health as to leave the system in a low state of resistance. But use S. S. S. for a brief time and you flare up the vital spark of blood vigor. It sweeps its way all through the body, dislodges rheumatism, relieves catarrhal congestion, clears the throat and bronchial tubes, dries up all skin eruptions, enables the kidneys, liver, bladder and lungs to work promptly and effectively in carrying impurities out of the circulation. S. S. S. is the best known medicine for the blood and has the confidence of a host of people. They know it is harmless to the stomach and experience has shown that it accomplishes all that was ever expected of mercury, iodide of potash, arsenic and other destructive minerals.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any druggist. Read the important folder wrapped around the bottle. It tells of the work being done by a famous medical department, with aids and helps that have proven of wonderful value to those suffering with blood diseases. For a special book on the subject written by an expert, address The Swift Specific Co., 57 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. For nearly half a century S. S. S. has been the safeguard of a myriad of people who are living examples of what wonders can be accomplished by this famous blood purifier. Get a bottle today but refuse all substitutes.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER:

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, made and executed by George H. Bellamy and wife Kate T. Bellamy, to the Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., which mortgage is duly recorded in book 71, page 438, Register of Deeds office, New Hanover County, default having been made in the payment of the obligation thereby secured, the undersigned will sell on the 21st day of November, 1914, at Court House door at Public Auction, at noon, for cash, to the highest bidder, a one-eighth undivided interest in and to the following lots, parcel or tract of land, situate in the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, described as follows, to-wit:

FIRST: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING at the Northeastern intersection of Market and Fifth streets; runs thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Market Street, one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet; thence Northwardly parallel with Fifth Street one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Market Street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the Eastern line of Fifth Street; thence Southwardly with said line of Fifth Street one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet to the beginning, being part of Lots 4 and 5, Block 149, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

SECOND: That certain lot in the City of Wilmington, with a four story brick building thereon, BEGINNING at a point in the Northern line of Market Street ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches East of the Eastern line of Front street; runs thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Market Street; twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence Northwardly parallel with Front Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to Toomer's Alley; thence Westwardly with the Southern line of Toomer's Alley twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence Southwardly parallel with Front Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the beginning, being parts of Lots 4 and 5, Block 165, according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington.

THIRD: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING at the Northwest intersection of Second and Dock Streets; running thence Northwardly with the Western line of Second street sixty-six (66) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Dock Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence Southwardly parallel with Second street sixty-six (66) feet to the Northern line of Dock street; thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Dock Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet and eleven (11) inches to the beginning, being part of Lot 5, Block 152, according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington.

FOURTH: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING in the Western line of Third Street sixty-six (66) feet North of the Northern line of Wooster Street; runs thence Westwardly parallel with Wooster Street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the Eastern line of Second Street; thence Northwardly with said line to Second Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel with Wooster Street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the Western line of Third Street; thence Southwardly with said line of Third Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the beginning, being all of lots 4 and 5, Block 60 according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington.

FIFTH: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING in the Western line of Second Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet south of the Southern line of Queen Street; runs thence Southwardly with said line of Second Street thirty-six (36) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Queen Street eighty (80) feet; thence Northwardly parallel with Second Street thirty-six (36) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel with Queen Street (80) feet to the beginning, being part of lot 3, Block 59 according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington.

Also all the undivided interest of the said George H. Bellamy of, in and to the Stock or ownership of the late E. M. Bellamy of, in and to the Clarendon Coal Field Company's stock and land situate in the County of Chatham, State of North Carolina, the said stock never having been divided.

Dated and posted this 22nd day of October, 1914.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO.
Mortgagee.

J. F. LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Garrell Building.

Read Star Business Locals.

Equip Every Desk With a Telephone

TO handle your fall and winter work in the most economical and effective way, you will need COMPLETE TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT---facilities that will assure the smooth running and efficient execution of work.

Every man who has a desk should have a telephone on it, and should use his telephone to save wasteful walking between desks and departments, to help him to complete his work in an orderly fashion, and to keep him in close working touch with all other parts of the organization.

Extension Telephones, connected with your Private Branch Exchange and additional lines are furnished at most reasonable rates.

Don't isolate any part of your organization. Equip EVERY DESK with a TELEPHONE and increase the productiveness of your whole organization by providing adequate telephone facilities.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — ONE POLICY ONE SYSTEM LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM

PARALYSIS Conquered At Last By **DR. CHASE'S** Special Blood and Nerve Tablets Write for Proof and Booklet Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St. Philadelphia,

Piles BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY Gives instant relief in Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 50c The Dr. Bosanko Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION AND GENERAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given of the General Election in the County of New Hanover on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, it being the 3rd day of November, 1914.

Said election will be held during the hours and in the manner prescribed by law, and at the places hereinafter named.

Registration books will be opened Monday, October 5th, and remain open until the close of the day of October 25th, for the registration of new voters and the transfer of voters from one Ward or Precinct to another.

Registrars will be in attendance at the polling places of their respective wards and precincts on Saturdays of each week during said registration period.

The polling places and names of the registrars and Judges of Election fixed for the aforesaid election are as follows:

First Ward, First Precinct—Polling place: Fourth Street Bridge. Registrar, W. McD. Evans; Judges, B. C. Moore and James Elkins.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Polling place: Engine House, Fourth and Campbell streets. Registrar, W. H. Howe; Judges, W. H. Northrop, Jr., and Wm. Sheehan.

Second Ward—Polling place: Court House. Registrar, W. W. Hodges; Judges, H. P. Munson and W. J. Meredith.

Third Ward—Polling place: Giblem Lodge, Eighth and Princess streets. Registrar, A. G. Hankins; Judges, S. J. Ellis and Coy Hewett.

Fourth Ward—Polling place: McClellan's Stable, on Dock, between Front and Second. Registrar: Geo. P. Howie; Judges, J. O. Reilly and S. Seigler, Sr.

Fifth Ward, First Precinct—Polling place: Front and Queen streets. Registrar, R. Henry Orrell; Judges, Edward Register and Thos. Lossen.

Fifth Ward, Second Precinct—Polling place: Engine House, Sixth and Castle streets. Registrar, T. G. Landen; Judges, W. M. Creasy and W. H. Biddle.

Cape Fear Precinct—Polling place: Johnson's Store, Four and One-Half Mile Post. Registrar, J. Herbert Johnson; Judges, W. D. Rhodes, Jr., and J. W. Winders.

Delgado Precinct — Polling place: Barber Shop. Registrar, R. F. Hall; Judges, W. D. McCaig and W. A. Woods.

Seven Mile Post Precinct—Polling place: Seven Mile Post. Registrar, Jas. N. Shepard; Judges, R. J. Canady and M. O. West.

Seagate Precinct—Polling place: Rodgers' Store. Registrar, John Hines; Judges, G. W. Westbrook and Geo. Rodgers.

Masonboro Precinct — Polling place: Farrar's Store. Registrar, W. Horne; Judges, J. P. Herring and Addison Hewlett.

Federal Point Precinct — Polling place: T. J. Burnett's house. Registrar, H. A. Kure, Sr.; Judges, T. J. Burnett and Hank Williams.

The above notice cancels all other polling places and the changes indicated are hereby published in accordance with law, together with the full list of polling places.

This October 1st, 1914.

C. W. WOODWARD, Chairman,
Board of Elections of New Hanover County.

oc1,till25,inc.

PURE AND STRONG

20 oz 10¢

All Your Dime Can Buy

And one fourth more than it has ever bought before. Other cans give you only sixteen ounces of the Solid Lye for your dime.

In POWDERED Lye, Mendleson's can gives you sixteen ounces for a dime, against the twelve that some others give you.

Mendleson's is pure Lye, without fillers or adulterants. It goes farther, does more, lasts longer than any other Lye. Every can warranted full strength. Three cans for a quarter.

Mendleson's Twenty-Ounce Can beats the best records of other dime cans in soap making. It saponifies eight pounds of grease, and gives you the best hard or soft soap you ever used. Every can gives full directions for getting best results.

MENDLESON'S LYE--
MOST ECONOMICAL

One of the handiest articles for household or farm. Cheapest and best cleanser and disinfectant. Leaves floors sweet-smelling. Drives away dirt and grease; kills disease germs; fine for cleaning kitchen furniture. Remedy and conditioner for hogs and useful in the care of poultry. A use for it every day.

Get better value for your dime by buying the Twenty-Ounce Can of Mendleson's Concentrated Lye at any of the following dealers:

WHOLESALE DEALERS:

J. A. TAYLOR ..... Wilmington, N. C.
HALL & PEARSALL ..... Wilmington, N. C.
THE STONE CO ..... Wilmington, N. C.
THE WORTH CO ..... Wilmington, N. C.
SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SON ..... Wilmington, N. C.
McNAIR & PEARSALL ..... Wilmington, N. C.
D. L. GORE CO ..... Wilmington, N. C.
HEYER BROS ..... Wilmington, N. C.
A. B. CROOM, JR. ..... Wilmington, N. C.
J. W. BROOKS ..... Wilmington, N. C.
WINSTEAD PRODUCE CO ..... Wilmington, N. C.
G. A. ANDERSON ..... Wilmington, N. C.
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RETAIL DEALERS:

SAM BLOSSOM ..... Castle Hayne, N. C.

Star Business Locals Get Results

ANOTHER VIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S BOND ISSUE

Neighboring State the First to Cope With Cotton Situation—Plan Not One of Foolhardiness, But Legitimate Speculation on Which Commonwealth Stands Chance to Make Some Much Needed Money.

(By J. BLANDING HAMAN.)

Much has been said both pro and con, about the step the South Carolina legislature contemplates taking to relieve the cotton situation in that State, brought about by the war in Europe. Regardless of who is right in the pro and con argument, it must be admitted that the issue of thirty-five million dollars in bonds at one time and to relieve a situation which might or might not be relieved otherwise is a drastic effort by a desperate people. But, no matter whether South Carolina is right or wrong, whether she wins her fight or buries herself with her people under a bonded debt that it will take years and years to pay, South Carolina at least gets credit for being the first State to make an effort to save her own people from a situation the like of which has never before confronted the South.

While cotton now has practically no value, there is a time coming when it will again sell for fifteen cents, and probably more, and South Carolina may possibly make a few million dollars on the venture that she is undertaking. Because cotton today is worth only six cents a pound and very little being bought even at that price, is no sign that two years from now the price will be the same. When the demand for cotton is again normal, the price will climb back into its own and the Southern farmer, if he survive this unprecedented situation, will again be independent.

The argument has been advanced that the issuing of such an amount of bonds will swamp South Carolina with debt and that taxes will be so high that few can live there reasonably. That possibly may be the case, but the legislature of South Carolina in passing the bill authorizing the issuance of the bonds trusts that such will not be the result, and that the cotton purchased with the money at ten cents per pound will later on be taken off the State's hands at a figure enough advanced to at least pay the debt and the interest that has accumulated thereon up to the time that the cotton is sold. This emergency has called for heroic action and South Carolina, through her legislature, is the first in the South to unfold her hands and make a move to prevent total ruin falling upon her people. It is a pity that every Southern State has not done as much as South Carolina toward remedying the situation.

The eyes of the world are upon South Carolina, and the world gives the little Southern State credit for taking action to cope with a situation which the Federal government has declined to touch. If her efforts prove failures, it will be a misfortune to the people of the State, but should they turn out as the legislature proposes that they do turn out, the people of South Carolina will rise up to bless every member of that body. The successful termination of the plan means that South Carolina farmers will be able to live and to finance another year's crop, that the merchants of South Carolina will be able to collect their bills and pay their own debts, that the banks of South Carolina will be able to withstand the drain that is being thrust upon every financial institution in the land, and especially in the South—in fact, it means that South Carolina will be in a normal condition while the rest of the South will be thrown back twenty years in the process of development which for the past few years has been so rapid. Should the plan prove a failure, South Carolina will be little worse off than the other Southern States. The entire South will be in a bankrupt condition, and thirty-five millions more or less are not figured in bankrupt proceedings. The effort South Carolina is making is worthy of success, and she has set the rest of the Southern States an example that they will do well to follow. Not that all of the Southern States should issue thirty-five million dollars' worth of bonds to buy cotton with, but that every State should make some effort to help itself, should wake up and, at least, show that the seriousness of the condition is realized.

If the European war is over in the next twelve months and little cotton is raised next year South Carolina will break even on her investment, if not make some money to put into her treasury. If the war lasts longer she may lose part of the thirty-five millions invested, but if the cotton is held for two years its sale then will liquidate a great part of the bonded debt, and there is little prospect for the war to last more than twelve months.

The issuance of thirty-five million dollars' worth of bonds sounds like a much greater amount than it really is, considering the purposes for which bonds are generally issued. The thirty five million dollars secured from the sale of the bonds is to be invested in cotton—a product which later can be sold possibly for more than it cost. Usually bond issues are for the building of good roads, the erection of public buildings and things of that character which while they represent the full value of the money invested and often times increase in value as time goes by, still they cannot be capitalized as can the cotton which South Carolina proposes to purchase with the thirty five million dollars the legislature is trying to raise. Good roads are valuable to a state and a county, court houses and state buildings represent capital invested and pay dividends in the benefit they prove to be to the community but when money is needed good roads cannot be capitalized, court houses cannot be turned into cash and college buildings cannot be sold at will. The cotton proposition is one that has never before been tried by any state in the Union and while speculation by a state in any form is to be condemned South Carolina has resorted to that as the last course open and in face of the present emergency her action is worthy of praise.

While not financing the cotton crop in the way that was proposed for the Federal government to finance it South Carolina is doing it in a more direct and business like manner. The plan urged at Washington was for the Federal treasury to deposit large sums in the Southern National banks to be loaned to the farmers with cotton as collateral. With the price of cotton varying as it does the Federal government could not afford to lend money on a staple the value of which is unknown. National banks could lend their own money on cotton at will but the government itself could not lend money to the banks for the direct purpose of leading to others with cotton as collateral. The Federal government could not purchase the cotton outright, as was also advocated by some, because that would have been showing partiality to the South over other sections of the country. Had the government consented to buy cotton the apple growers of Washington would have wanted to sell their apples to the government and other crops would have been the same. With South Carolina it is different. The entire state depends upon cotton and the purchase of cotton outright by the state government benefits one section of the mommonwealth as much as another and the state proposes to purchase the cotton at a given price and to hold it until normal conditions have made it possible to sell it for as much as it was bought for or even more. Like the national government the state government of South Carolina could not afford to lend money to anyone with cotton as collateral because of the fluctuation in the price but the purchase of the cotton outright is a ligitimate business transaction on which the state stands a chance to make money. The original producer will benefit at the present time by the outright purchase of the cotton by the state, but as to whether he will benefit in the long run is yet to be seen, should the legislature of South Carolina adopt the measure and the people of the state ratify it at the election which will be held on November the third.

This critical condition which faces the South today is one that the South must master. We must work out our own salvation and the time for action has been here during the past two months. So far, outside of a lot of talk, South Carolina and Texas are the only states that have made a move toward action to relieve the situation. South Carolina is the only one that has taken any definite step to that end, because it looks as if the Texas legislature will adjourn without accomplishing much. Naturally prone to hold our hands while others do our thinking and direct us as to what work to do we of the South are face to face with a situation which calls for wide-awake attention and prompt action to cope with it.

The cry has gone out for reduction in the acreage of cotton next year. That is good and would be better should there not be a stalk of it raised in 1915 but unless something is done at once to relieve the situation this year there will be no need for mutual agreements to reduce acreage or any other plan to cut down next year's crop because there will be no money with which to finance the crop and that in itself will limit the production to a very few bales.

In the South Atlantic states where the boll weevil has not yet made his appearance the total elimination of cotton from the crop list in 1915 is not so important but in the states where he has made his mark a year's rest from the raising of cotton would do much towards stamping out the curse and would allow the farmer time to fight him, where if a crop of cotton is planted the weevil will have something upon which to live and the farmer will devote his time to the cotton and not to the eradication of the insect.

Enough corn can be raised to feed a man's family and his stock. Hogs enough can be raised to supply his meat. Vegetables can be raised to help supply the table wants and while these are not considered money crops they can be made such and even if not a dollar worth of produce is sold from the farm in 1915 the farmer will be in better shape than he would be after financing a large cotton crop and selling it at a reduced price. The time has come for the farmer of the South to turn his attention to other things rather than cotton and so manage his farm that if the market on one product fails him he will have something else upon which to depend for his money. The fact that the South has devoted practically its every effort to the raising of cotton is the very reason why the South is today facing this financial crisis.

While the rest of the country sympathizes with the South in our trouble we cannot expect them to aid us to any great extent and it is up to us to get out of the present dilema as best we can.

South Carolina has taken the initiative with a plan that is heroic but situations like the present call for heroic treatment. Every state in the South should follow her lead with some measure to relieve the situation and until that is done the situation will continue to grow worse. May the effort that South Carolina is making prove successful whether the bill that she is passing be constitutional or not, may the thirty five millions that she will risk in cotton relieve suffering in that state and later prove to be a good investment for the commonwealth.

CONGRESSMAN KITCHIN HAS AN OPPONENT IN SECOND

Wm. O. Dixon, of Hookerton, Republican, Running Against Him.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 24.—Claud Kitchin, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, possibly doesn't know it yet, but he has opposition in his district. Kitchin's friends have not urged him to hurry back to defend his cause, however.

William O. Dixon, of Hookerton, has been named to run on the Republican ticket against Congressman Kitchin. He is one of the strongest men in the Second district G. O. P. ranks, and recently honors at the hands of his party have come to him thick and fast.

For instance, Dixon is now a nominee for two houses of representatives at the same time, unless he has renounced one candidacy in the past few hours. He was several weeks ago given the only place on the county ticket of the Greene county Republicans, except for the commissionerships, every other office having been left blank.

It was a little advertised district convention which nominated Dixon here Thursday.

If the people approve of the policies of the Wilson administration they should vote for the Senatorial and Congressional candidates in the coming election who will uphold the President's hands.

ENGLAND INTERESTED IN COTTON SITUATION

"The Call for Cotton Will Come in Due Time."

Such the Assertion of Prominent English Trade Papers, Which Hope "For Our Sake" Planters Will Not Suffer

London, Oct. 22.—Correspondence of The Associatied Press.) —Discussing the plight of American cotton growers, the Cotton Factory Times, a prominent English trade paper, says: "It is to be hoped that, for their sakes as well as ours, the planters will get through without serious loss. The call for cotton will come in due time, and it is essential in the general interest that it should then be forthcoming in sufficient quantities, which could hardly be the case if the growers were ruined or very severely hit at the present time."

The World Record has prepared a table, based on figures of the International Cotton Federation, which show that about one-half of the cotton produced in America for the year ended September 1, 1913, was used by the countries now at war. Great Britain, Germany France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Japan are represented as consuming 7,534,934 bales out of a total of 14,503,757 bales. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, which took 1,193,887 bales of cotton in 1913, are also more or less seriously affected by the war.

Cotton spinners at Manchester were much disgruntled by the action of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations in running short time. For a time serious labor troubles were threatened. But conditions in the cotton market have now become so bad that complete suspension of cotton manufacturing plants seems imminent unless the government finds some way to offer relief.

Spinners are indignant over the continued closure of the Liverpool cotton market and have inspired efforts to effect direct business relations between the growers and consumers of cotton, thus eliminating the Liverpool cotton dealers. The Manchester Guardian and other prominent papers located in cotton manufacturing centers, while admitting that such a plan might be desirable, say it would require a long time to handle cotton direct because of the great amount of machinery required to take care of it properly and the necessity for the careful grading which Liverpool dealers have afforded.

Speaking of the proposed elimination of Liverpool interests from the cotton trade, the Cotton Factory Times says: "Cotton planters in America have already considered the necessity of protecting themselves against the Liverpool interests, and it is reported that they have decided that no cotton shall be planted next year. This is of course meant as a warning that if their stocks of materials are not taken off their hands now a greatly enhanced price will be charged for it later on.

"Opinions may differ as to whether some of the present dislocation of trade could not be avoided, but it is daily becoming more clear that there are too many conflicting interests at work in the business, which makes it very difficult for trade to move, and those interests seem bent on blaming each other for some portion of the present unsatisfactory situation."

Thomas Temperly, of Bolton, in a letter on the plight of the cotton trade, charges that "Liverpool cotton lords" are supported by English banks in keeping the Liverpool cotton market closed and preventing mills from getting the supply of raw cotton they need. This is much the same position taken by Gordon Harvey, a member of Parliament, who charged that Liverpool interests maintain an artificiation cotton market and even when the Liver pool market is open do not permit trading unless prices are in their favor.

Direct importation of cotton to Manchester by the manufacturers who require it is urged by Mr. Temperly.

SUICIDE AT BATTLEBORO.

Mr. John H. Price Takes His Own Life After Long Illness.

Tarboro, N. C., Oct. 24.—News was received here yesterday of the suicide in Battleboro of Mr. John H. Price, a white planter of that place on last Thursday, the cause given for the rash act being despondency after a protracted illness.

It appears that Mr. Price was convalescing from a long illness with pneumonia and that in the opinion of his physicians he was making rapid recovery to health. At that time he was staying at the home of Mr. J. R. Vick.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Vick entered his room to give him some medicine and the man was not there. On the day before this, Mr. Price expressed a suicidal desire to his physician and as soon as he was missed from the room a search was started for him. After some time the body of the man was found in an open well in the yard and was pulled out and perpared for burial which took place the following day.

HELP COMES QUICKLY

When Hyomei is Used for Head Colds, Catarrh or Croup.

When your head is all stuffed up, causing dull headaches, difficult breathing, constant sniffling, and you feel generally miserable, there is nothing quite equal to Hyomei to give quick, effective and lasting benefit—yet perfectly harmless, inexpansive, and easily obtained at any drug store.

To get safe, rapid and certain relief from catarrh or a cold it is most important that the medication goes diract ly to the sore and inflamed tissue lining the air passages. That's the Hyomei method. Just put a few drops of antiseptic Hyomei in the inhaler that comes with every complete outfit, and breathe it—you will feel better at once. It clears the head, quickly relieves the tightness in the chest and that choked feeling—the disagreeable nasal discharges and dull headaches cease.

The curative powers of Hyomei for catarrh, asthma, and similar diseases affecting the nose and throat are well known to thousands. If suffering any catarrh ill, get a complete outfit from R. R. Bellamy today. It will not cost a cent unless you are entirely satisfied.

Hyomei is invaluable to mothers with croupy children. Surely read the special directions in every package for croup and children's colds.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

"The Store Thats Always Busy"

FROM FRANCE and GERMANY

IMPORTED DRESS GOODS FROM EUROPE'S WARRING COUNTRIES.

These select stocks were purchased before the war, at the low market prices then prevailing, and it will be many months, if ever, before fabrics of such character are offered at such tempting prices. Wilmington women who avail themselves of this opportunity may justly consider themselves fortunate.

THESE DRESS GOODS WOULD SUIT YOU WELL!

A Mere Look, a Touch, Will Suffice to Demonstrate the Intrinsic Superiority of This Stock. We Unhesitatingly Invite You to Compare These Goods With Any Similar Goods and Prices in the City.

42-inch Silk and Wool Poplins, high finish in the new shades of Russian Green, Myrtle Green, Navy, Copenhagen Blue, and Rose; priced at, a yard. . . .$1.25
52-inch Serges, sponged and shrunk; Black and Colors, at a yard $1.00
42-inch Oak Serges, sponged and shrunk, in all the new Fall Colors; also Black; priced at a yard 85c
40-inch Wool Crepes, a beautiful range of all the New Shades; priced at a yard 85c
36-inch All Wool Serges; Colors and Black; this Serge is Strictly All Wool, and is priced at a yard 50c
36-inch Plaid Suitings, at a yard 50c
40-inch Wool Plaid Suitings; priced at a yard . . . . . .75c and $1.00

DRAPERY MADRAS AND CURTAIN SCRIMS.

Just enough keenness to the air to make you think of Cosy Comfort. Be ready for Jack Frost and furnish your homes from this Wonderful Selection MADE IN AMERICA.

40-inch dotted and figured Madras Scrim, at a yard 25c
36-inch figured Net Scrim, at a yd.25c

SLEEP IN COMFORT THESE CHILLY NIGHTS

COMFORTS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS FOR FALL AND WINTER

Down Comforts, fine French Sateen covered. When you get under one of these, you'll know what it is to be real comfortable, during Winter nights. Special price $4.50
White Crochet Quilts, with cut corners (for iron beds); double bed size. You pay usually $2.50 for this quality. We sell it for $2.00
White Cotton Quilts; extra heavy, double bed size, Marseilles patterns. Splendid offerings of timely and serviceable goods, $1.50 value; special at $1.25
Cotton Blankets, double bed size; extra fine finish. In Plaids, Gray and White, Pink and White, Tan and White, Blue and White. Strong and Satisfactory. The price now is $2.00
Silkaline Covered Comforts, double bed size; cotton filled. Warm and strong and economical; at the special price $1.29
All Wool Blankets; guaranteed 100 per cent pure Wool, being the only All-Wool Blanket in the city selling for $5.00. You buy right in buying this, because it is a perfect Blanket of proven worth. Gives maximum wear and attractively finished. Our Special prices now are 10-4 size; value $5.00; at $4.00
11-4 size; value $6.00; at $5.00

We Anticipate Your Wants in Stylish and Correct Ready-to-Wear Garments

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN STREET, DINNER AND EVENING GOWNS.

Not only exclusive, but beautiful. There's an individuality about each gown that stamps it for what it is—the charming creation of artists in designing and finishing dresses.

Some of the gowns were imported from Paris; the others are copies and American adaptations of foreign modes.

Satins, Velvets, Chiffon, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chines and Brocaded Chiffons, in white, black, pink, emerald green, maize, light blue and dahlia effects.

Silver and gold braid, spangles in jet and pastel shades. Sequins and exquisitely beautiful laces are among the trimmings, and the arrangement and effect is different on each gown.

We are quite sure that nowhere will you find any gowns to surpass these creations in loveliness.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS FROM $15.00 TO $65.00

We endeavored to assemble Tailored Suits of the unusual kind at these prices.

Judging by the comments heard, we've succeeded.

Distinctiveness of style is always a marked character of Polvogt's Suits, in addition to fine materials and finish. These qualities are all manifested in these very handsome suits at moderate price.

Serges, Poplins and Broadcloths, Gabardines and Wool Crepes, in all the New Fall Shades, mostly in the Redingote effects; and Tunic Skirts.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

BOURBONS SEEKING TO RETURN TO CONGRESS

Progressives in Republican Party Overthrown.

Standpatters Have Captured Nominations All Along Line—Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger, Cannon Try to "Come Back."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Nominations for the Senate and House of Representatives have now been completed in all sections of the country and the various campaign committees which have their headquarters here have compiled the lists of all candidates to be voted for in the approaching election. With a few exceptions here and there the Democrats are shown to have re-nominated the men of their party who are now holding seats in Congress. For the most part the new names which appear upon their list are of men in districts now represented either by Republicans or Progressives.

The Republican list is highly interesting. It shows that in most instances they have fallen back upon the old line standpatters, many of whom were defeated either two years ago or four years ago, and that with here and there an exception they have turned down the so-called progressive element of the party. So far as the party organization and candidates are concerned, the reactionaries are again in the saddle, and if the Republicans are successful this fall, there will be a grand revival of bourbonism in this country. In the primaries and in the nominating conventions wherever a progressive Republican essayed to be his party's candidate for the Senate or House, he was defeated, and some member of the old regime, generally some one who had been repudiated by the voters, was successful in gaining the nomination.

Starting in New England and moving westward it is possible to see how the reactionary contingent in the Republican party has triumphed over the progressive element and captured the places on the ticket. In New Hampshire, for instance, there was a grand rally to the standard of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, one of the most pronounced of the reactionaries, who has voted against every progressive measure since he has been a member of the Senate, including the popular election of Senators, the income tax, the Children's Bureau, parcel post extension and every measure favored by labor. In addition he voted twice for Lorimer, dodged the vote to oust "Ike" Stephenson, who admitted spending $109,000 to gain his election, and voted for Judge Archbold, who was impeached by more than a three to one majority of the Senate.

Also the New Hampshire Republicans have re-nominated for Congress former Representative "Cy" Sulloway, for 16 years one of the cogs in the Cannon machine in the House and a bourbon of bourbons. They turned down a real progressive Republican to nominate "Cy".

In New York "Boss" Barnes won a signal triumph in having his man, Attorney General Whitman, named for the governorship and as a choice between two standpatters for the senatorship they selected "Jimmy" Wadsworth, former speaker of the assembly, a son of ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth, another of "Joe" Cannon's henchmen. Young Wadsworth is a chip off the old block, a reactionary like his father.

In Pennsylvania, the Republicans, against the protest of more than 100,000 of their party, have nominated Senator Boies Penrose, whose record as a standpatter it is not necessary to recite here. The liquor interests and the railroad interests and every monopolistic interest in the Keystone State is back of "Boss" Penrose, who is making the fight of his life to save bourbonism in Pennsylvania.

In Ohio they have named for the Senate Warren G. Harding, standpatter, and a protege of former Senator "Fire Alarm" Foraker. The game was to re-nominate Foraker, who was a candidate, and to use Harding, his man, as a buffer. When the fight developed, it was found that Foraker could not win and, accordingly, the standpatters relied on Harding, who in everything except ability is another Foraker.

In New Jersey, that bitter opponent of labor, would-be aristocrat and reactionary, Richard Wayne Parker, ex-Congressman, has won the Republican nomination and is trying to re-enter the House.

In Illinois "Uncle Joe" Cannon is trying to "come back" to re-establish Cannonism in the House of Representatives. His former lieutenants and co-workers, William B. McKinley, manager of Taft's re-nomination campaign, and William A. Rodenberg, have both been re-nominated.

In Wisconsin the Republicans turned down the progressive candidate for the Senate, endorsed by Senator LaFollette, recognized as the most progressive Republican in the party.

In Kansas the Republicans denied a re-nomination to Senator Joseph W. Bristow, progressive Republican, who a few years ago was one of the leaders in exposing the Republican graft in the Postoffice Department, and named in his stead former Senator Charles Curtis, an ultra-standpatter when in the Senate and one of Cannon's assistants when Cannonism ruled the House.

In South Dakota, they defeated for re-nomination Senator Coe I. Crawford, progressive Republican, and nominated for the Senate Representative Charles Burke, standpatter and another of "Uncle Joe" Cannon's boys.

In Utah, Reed Smoot, the Mormon, has been re-nominated. As a reactionary there is none who can outstand Smoot.

In California the Republican selection for the Senate is Representative Joseph Knowland, standpatter and the friend of the grafter "Abe" Ruef, who is now serving a long term in the penitentiary.

In Washington they have re-nominated for the Senate Senator Wesley L. Jones, who talked for two days in the Senate in an effort to prevent William Lorimer from being ousted from that body.

TAKING IT TO GREENVILLE.

Good Prices Please Farmers—Big Tobacco Week—Other Items.

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 23.—Everybody goes to the shows, and so Greenville had no tobacco sales Tuesday. But IT was here Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and today. The results of today's sales cannot be had at this writing, but there have been blocks all other days, not a few pounds, but just lots of tobacco that could not get into the houses. Why some streets have been lined with tobacco, waiting for a chance to get in for the next day's sale. Some who came with tobacco have had to wait two days to get it sold. Every warehouse has had big sales and big prices. It is estimated that over two million pounds ware sold Monday, Wednesday and yesterday, and today's sales are expected to run it over two and a half million pounds. The buyers are being taxed to handle their purchases, but are doing it, and are ready to take all that comes their way. And they have been giving good prices. There is no drop in prices, but the grades have not been so good as some other times, yet from $15.00 up to $40.00 or even more, is not unusual. Whole breaks average up to $15.00. Greenville is selling tobacco and selling it high, and if sales hold up as promised, Eighteen million pounds may be sold this season.

The Confederate monument has been put up, but it leans to the east, and will have to be readjusted. Arrangements for the unveiling have not yet been made.

SUFFERED TWENTY-ONE YEARS ---FINALLY FOUND RELIEF

Having suffered for twenty-one years with a pain in my side, I finally have found relief in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Injections of morphine were my only relief for short periods of time. I became so sick that I had to undergo a surgical operation in New Orleans, which benefited me for two years. When the same pain came back one day I was so sick that I gave up hopes of living. A friend advised me to try your Swamp-Root and I at once commenced using it. The first bottle did me so much good that I purchased two more bottles. I am now on my second bottle and am feeling like a new woman. I passed a gravel stone as large as a big red bean and several small ones. I have not had the least feeling of pain since taking your Swamp-Root and I feel it my duty to recommend this great medicine to all suffering humanity. Gratefully yours,

MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE,
Rapides Par. Echo, La.

Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Morning Star. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

IN "PHANTOM LIGHTS" INDIAN LOVER IS TURNED TO STONE

How soothing it is in these bleeding wartimes to hear a tale of the ancient forests and to allow our crowded thoughts to relax and travel on the wings of imagination back into the shady glens and glades, where silent savages stole through 'neath the leafy canopies. To track with them through the woods, every muscle tense and every sinew alert, a stone dagger clutched in a straining hand and a deer rustling the nearby thicket. The stealth of the Indian as he creeps toward the animal, the sudden lunge and the struggle, then the wonder thrill of victory, for the dead buck lies before you.

"The Phantom Light" is a beautiful Indian legend, containing enough of the breath of the forest to grip the attention and carry it right straight through to the powerful climax.

Deer Foot and Dark Cloud both love Star Eyes, the daughter of Big Moon, their chief. Star Eyes favors Deer Foot, but in all fairness to Dark Cloud decides to leave the selection to her father. Her father tells the two suitors that the first one bringing back a deer may have the girl. The two rivals start out, and Deer Foot succeeds. Returning with his deer, he is pounced upon by Dark Cloud, who kills him. Dark Cloud then throws the deer over his shoulder and returns to camp, where he claims the hand of Star Eyes. Star Eyes has learned the truth in a vision, and when her father tells her she must go with Dark Cloud she tries to escape, but is captured.

The spirit of the murdered suitor has entered the chief of a neighboring tribe, Eagle Eye, who starts out to restitute the wrong. In a bloody battle, in which Big Moon is killed, Eagle Eye captures Star Eyes. Dark Cloud escapes seriously wounded. Some time later, when in the woods, Dark Cloud meets Eager Eye and Star Eyes gamboling about with their papoose. His hatred comes to the surface, and, stealing up behind them, he kills them both. Dark Cloud is exulting over his victory when the spirit of his brother arises from the body of Eagle Eye and embraces the spirit of Star Eyes. Horror stricken, Dark Cloud is tranformed into an immense rock, to stand there alone forever.

The cast includes William Clifford, Sherman Brainbridge, Val Paul and Marie Walcamps.

A Scene from "The Phantom Light" Bijou Tomorrow.

Scene from "The Patchwork Girl of Oz" At The Grand Theatre Thursday and Friday.

Not content with presenting the most notable dramatic stars and the biggest dramatic successes, the Paramount Pictures are now about to screen that wonderful, fantastic, at times weird and always glittering play, "The Patchwork Girl of Oz." It is the most stupendous undertaking not only of the Paramount promoters, but of any moving picture concern. It is a brilliant, costly, stupendous photo-visualization of L. Frank Baum's whimsical extravaganza, which set all New York raving, and which was pronounced the most mammoth production and the most gleeful, not excepting even "Peter Pan," Broadway has ever known. Who doesn't recall "The Patchwork Girl of Oz," how she lived in a lonely forest, went to the beautiful Emerald City, but while on the way encountered Dr. Pipt, the crooked magician, and the wonderful things that happened. It is a fantastical, weird adventure that the "Patchwork Girl" goes through, and it will fascinate all. In moving pictures the ideas were elaborated on more than in the stage version, and a company of several hundred presented it before the lens of the moving picture camera. "The Patchwork Girl" is being played by famed Couderic, and, by the way, this is Couderic's first appearance in the United States, either on stage or screen. Clever Violet MacMillan appears as "Ojo." The supporting company is large and brilliant.

New Story Makes Quality Drama

'Virtue Its Own Reward," a Rex Two-Reel Release From Story by J. B. Oxford.

Is virtue its own reward? Those of the old religious school will probably say "Yes." But what has been your experience? "Virtue" and "Sacrifice" are two very nice sounding words, but, after all, what are they worth, when put into actual practice? Annie and Alice are the two girls of our story. Annie and Alice are sisters, taught the same morals, reared in the same town, under similar environments, and yet it would be hard to find two girls more differently constituted, mentally and morally, than Annie and Alice. But this is one of the incongruities of nature none of us can explain. Yet the situation that is found in this play, with just a little commonplace town as the background and these two girls as the central figures—what explanation have you got to offer? In its reflection of small town life, the play is a gem—the situation, however, we do not think is unusual. In fact, we fear it is all too common, particularly in the small town—that failure on the part of people to properly estimate and appreciate virtue in its highest form.

Pauline Bush, Gertrude Bambrick and Lon Chaney play the leads in this big two-reel release.

Kerrigan Plays A Dual Role

For what is said to be the first time in the history of film manufacturing, a photoplay actor has been required to play the part of his own father in the same scene with himself. To the lay mind this sounds impossible, but the difficult double exposure has lent itself to one more unbelievable task and has, with the competent direction of Jacques Jaccard and the finished acting of Jack W. Kerrigan, achieved a masterpiece in the drama of "His Father's Son." This latest of Victor productions is replete with tense moments and unusual situations. The son, an earth-wanderer, who is in succession a sheepherder, an engineer, cowboy and gentleman of Wall Street, becomes involved in a fight over stocks. The realization that he is winning his fortune at the price of his own father's ruin, is a climax that is handled as only Mr. Kerrigan and his competent cast can do it.

Physician With "Trey O' Hearts"

It is an interesting fact, and one that is not generally known, that in view of the unusual dangers that attend the production of "The Trey O' Hearts" series, the company is not allowed to leave the studio grounds at Hollywood for the purpose of staging scenes in the serial unless it is accompanied by one of the company physicians from the hospital at Universal City. With him goes an emergency kit complete enough for him to set up a temporary field hospital should the occasion arise.

So far as can be ascertained, this is the first time on record where such a precaution has been deemed necessary. The wisdom of the unusual procedure, however, has been demonstrated a number of times, for scarcely an installment is completed that has not been attended by some accident of more or less seriousness, calling for the immediate services of a physican. That none of them have been serious is, of course, partly due to the character of the actors who are willing to run such risks. But it must be admitted that luck seems to have played an important part in the happy termination of several of them.

ARLINE PRETTY,
Supporting King Baggot

Tom Terriss, who is the star of the screen version of Dicken's unfinished novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," is one of England's most prominent stage figures. His father, William Terriss, was for many years the idol of the London populace where he appeared at the Adelphi Theatre, while his brother-in-law, Seymour Hicks, appears with Arline Terriss before crowded houses wherever they go in England.

Cecil Spooner, in "The Dancer and the Kink," is to be released November 6th, and "Across the Pacific" will be scheduled for November 25th. Both these features are in five acts.

Frances Nelson Joins The Victor

FORMER BIOGRAPH LEADING WOMAN TO SUPPORT BEN WILSON IN VICTOR DRAMAS.

"My full name is Frances M. Nelson," she told the interviewer in her dressing room at the Victor studio, "and I suppose you will want to know what the middle "M" stands for?" This time she blushed through her grease paint.

"No; not particularly interested, but then you might tell me," came from the interviewer.

The blush deepened to a rosier hue. "Well, if you must know" (pause)" "it's—n—it stands for Maude," And the clever little lady showed distinct signs of emparrassment.

Imagine it! Miss Nelson isn't a bit in love with her middle name "Maude." And it's not such a bad name either.

This charming movie leading woman has just joined the Victor Company, coming from the Biograph, where she played leads. She is not so very tall and yet not so very small. In fact, she is just about the right size. When she smiles the faintest suspicion of dimples flashes on her cheeks, and she is generally smiling.

"I was born in St. Paul twenty-two years ago," she said, "and while I was still a wee wisp of a girl we moved to Boston. I went to school in Boston until the death of my parents four years ago, up to which time I had never seriously considered going on the stage. Circumstances changed, however, with the result that I went on with Lew Fields' 'The Wife Hunters,' playing the part of Florence Lang."

At present Miss Nelson is playing opposite Ben Wilson in "Ambition." It is a picture in which she plays the part of an actress who struggles against a false ambition and who finally realizes the futileness of her misguided combat.

FRANCES NELSON, LEADING WOMAN with BEN WILSON.

Black Hand Methods Shown

IN "THE PADRONE'S WARD" A POWERFUL TWO-REEL MELODRAMA

Are you aware that in New York City there is a society formed among the best, the most respected Italian-American citizens for the protection of themselves against the Black Hand society and other criminal factions made up of Italians? It is a well known fact that New York harbors many of Italy's worst criminals—criminals who adopt every means from white slavery to blackmail and assassination, to fatten their purses. Fully aware of this, such a society has been formed. They hire detectives, maintain a secret service to run down, in conjunction with the police, perpetrators of Black Hand letters and protect Italian girls from the clutches of the white slave traffic.

WILLIAM TELL

At Grand Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

As time rolls up and away, it becomes evident that the noted promoters of the wonderful Paramount Pictures, which have opened a new era in moving pictures, intend to afford the American public the very greatest things, and that the pinnacle has not been reached by any means. Showing the heights to which Frohman, Belasco, the Shuberts and others have already ascended, in order to offer magnificent things, it has just been announced that Schiller's immortal drama, "William Tell," has been made into moving pictures.

As students and well informed theatre-goers know, this masterly Schiller drama is powerful, virile and thrilling, and, like all plays of the masters, not only is of great dramatic force, but teaches a leson. Therefore, it is of much educational value, as well as strong as an entertainer. The story of Willia mTell and the liberation of Switzerland is known throughout the civilized world. Schiller brings the main points to the fore in an intense dramatic form, and the moving picture version is especially well for such. The play is staged on the lofty heights of the Alps, which not only gives it a rugged setting, but provides magnificent scenery for the eye to feast upon. The cast that portrays the characters is made up of some of the most noted of thespians.

Everything that was once owned by the Charles E. Blaney Photo-Play Company, is now the property o fthe World Film Corporation, by a deal closed by General Manager Lewis J. Selznick, of the latter corporatibn.

Crying extravagance on the one hand, the Republican Congressional Committee on the other hand is out with a statement denouncing Postmaster General Burleson's proposal to put the rural delivery service on a contract basis at a saving of $20,000,000 a year. Can you beat it?

HIS LATEST

The Alco people are offering Andrew Mack in "The Ragged Earle"; Jacob Adler in "Michael Strogoff," and William Faversham in "The World," three pieces which are worth seeing.

To put an old phrase to good use once more, the Wilson administration is best judged by the enemies it has made.—Burlington Gazette.

GRAND THEATRE

PROGRAM for week of OCTOBER 26th

HERE'S ANOTHER STUPENDOUS WEEK

:: *Presenting Premier PARAMOUNTS* ::

"That can only be offered Wilmington by this theatre," and bristling with other brilliant films triumphs. Featured by the mid-week show "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"--Fourth Episode. Read it in tomorrow's Morning Star.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Paramount Pictures Company presents Schiller's Immortal Drama

"WILLIAM TELL"

in six parts. Admission Children 5c, Adults 10c

WEDNESDAY

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

Episode No. 4. "The Third Floor Flat"

Every heart will throb for Florence the beautiful heroine as she daringly escapes one trap after another laid by her strong armed persecutors.

Biograph presents "By The Old Dead Tree" A Strong Love Story

5c

Pathe presents "The Joking Bricklayers" A Rousing Comedy

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

The Paramount Pictures Company Present A Photo-Visualization of L. Frank Baum's Whimsical Extravaganza

"THE PATCHWORK GIRL OF OZ"

Admission--Children 5c, Adults 10c

SATURDAY--Big Comedy Bill to be Announced Later

BIJOU

THE INCOMPARABLE MOVIE PROGRAM

HERE ARE YOUR FAVORITES!

MONDAY—Warren Kerrigan, Vera Sisson, Marie Walcamp and Wm. Clifford.

TUESDAY—Pauline Bush, Lon Chaney, Agnes Vernon and Murdock MacQuarrie.

WEDNESDAY—Cleo Madison, George Larkin, Margarita Fischer and Wm. Gettinger.

COMING SOON!

Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, in a Series of Lady Raffles Detective Dramas—Watch!

HERE ARE YOUR FAVORITES!

THURSDAY—Pearl White, Vivian Prescott, Ernest Shields and Phil Dunham.

FRIDAY—Warren Kerrigan, Vera Sisson, Blanche Sweet and Wallace Reid.

SATURDAY—Lloyd Ingraham, Edna Maison, Joe King and Jay Williams.

COMING SOON!

"OLOAF ERICKSON, BOSS"—Two-Reel Feature, With Ella Hall and Bob Leonard.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
"THE PHANTOM LIGHT" "101-Bison" Two-Reel Dramatic Feature, with Marie Walcamp and William Clifford.	"VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD" Rex Two-Reel Drama, With Pauline Bush and Lon Chaney.	"THE TREY O' HEARTS" Eleventh Installment — More Thrilling Than Any Yet! Two Reels.	5¢	"THE PERILS OF PAULINE." Fifteenth Episode, in Two Reels, Featuring Pearl White.	"HIS FATHER'S SON." Two Reel Victor Drama, Featuring Warren Kerrigan and Vera Sisson—Kerrigan Plays the Father and the Son.	"THE PADRONE'S WARD." Two-Reel Powers Drama, Featuring Lloyd Ingraham and Edna Maison.
"DISILLUSIONED" Victor Drama, Featuring Warren Kerrigan and Vera Sisson.	"THE OLD BELL RINGER." Nestor Drama, Featuring Murdock MacQuarrie and Agnes Vernon.	"THE WHITE WOLF." Nestor Indian Drama, with Wm. Gettinger and Georgia Christman		"OH, YOU GYPSY GIRL!" Big Crystal Comedy, Featuring Vivian Prescott.	"THE SECOND MRS. ROEBUCK." Two-Reel Mutual Drama, With Blanche Sweet, Wallace Reid and Raoul Walsh.	"THE FUNNY MR. DINGLE." Victor Comedy, With John Dudley and Jay Williams.
"OUR MUTUAL GIRL." Chapter 32, by Irvin S. Cobb.	"DAKAR, THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF SENEGAL." Interesting Pathe Educational Feature.	"SUSANNA'S NEW SUIT." Big Mutual Release, with Margarita Fischer.		"ON AGAIN; OFF AGAIN—FINNIGAN." Joker Comedy, With Ernest Shields and Phil Dunham.	"HEINIE'S OUTING." Rousing Sterling Comedy Feature.	"HER LAST CHANCE." Big Keystone Comedy Feature.
	"BELGIUM'S MILITARY DOGS" Another Exceedingly Timely Picture.			"FATTY'S GIFT." A Rousing Keystone Comedy.		

The TREY O'HEARTS by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

11TH INSTALLMENT

The photo-drama corresponding to the installments of "The Trey O' Hearts" may now be seen at the leading moving picture theaters. By this unique arrangement with the Universal Film Mfg. Co. it is therefore not only possible to read "The Trey O' Hearts" in this paper, but also to see each installment of it at the moving picture theaters.

(Copyright, 1914, by Louis Joseph Vance.)

THE PAINTED HILLS

SYNOPSIS—**The 3 of Hearts** is the "death-sign" employed by **Seneca Trine** in the private war of vengeance which, through the agency of his daughter **Judith**, a woman of violent passions like his own, he wages against **Alan Law**, son of the man, now dead, who was innocently responsible for the accident which rendered Trine a helpless cripple. **Alan** loves **Rose, Judith's** twin and double, but in all other respects her precise opposite. **Judith** promises her father to compass **Alan's** death, but under dramatic circumstances he saves her life and so, unwillingly, wins her love. Thereafter **Judith** is by turns animated by the old hatred, the new love, and jealousy of **Rose**.

I—DETAIL.

Across the plain purple shadows were sweeping, close-ranked, like some vast dark army invading the land, pouring on over the rampart of mountains in the east.

Within the rim of hills that ringed the plain like the chipped and broken flange of a titanic saucer, silence brooded and solitude held sway—dwarfing the town of Detail that occupied the approximate middle of the sagebrush waste, to proportions even less significant than might be inferred from the candor of its christening.

A platform, a siding, a water tank, a Wells-Fargo office and a telegraph and ticket office, backed by three rough frame buildings; that is Detail itemized completely.

Shortly after nightfall a freight train paused at Detail. Its crew alighted and engaged in animated argument. Detail gathered that the excitement was due to the unaccountable disappearance of the caboose: none seemed to have any notion as to how it could have broken loose; yet missing it conspicuously was.

In the pause that followed, while a report was telegraphed to headquarters and instructions returned to proceed without delay, one of the trainmen spied a boyish figure lurking in the open door of an empty box car. Cunningly boarding this car from the opposite side, the trainman caught the skulker unawares and booted him vainglorously into the night.

As the figure alighted and took to its heels, losing itself in the darkness, it uttered a cry of pained surprise and protest which drew a wrinkle of astonishment between the brows of the trainman.

"Sounded like a woman's voice," he mused; then dismissed the suggestion as obviously absurd.

It was not. . . .

Shortly after the freight train had gone on its way—before, indeed, the glimmer of its rear lights had been lost among the western hills—a second headlight appeared in the east, swept swiftly across the plain and in turn stopped at Detail.

The second bird-of-passage proved to be a locomotive drawing a single car—a Pullman.

Hardly had it run past the switch, however, when the brakeman dropped down, ran quickly back to the switch, threw it open and dropped the Pullman on a siding.

By the time that the Pullman had come to a full stop on the siding, the locomotive was swinging westward like a scared jackrabbit—though no such milk-and-watery characterization of the traitor passed the lips of any one of three men who presently appeared on the Pullman's platform and shook impotent fists in the direction taken by the fugitive engine.

When the last of these had run temporarily out of breath and blasphemy, a brief silence fell, punctuated by groans from each, and concluded by the sound of a voice calling from the interior of the car—a voice as strangely sonorous of tone as it was curiously querulous of accent.

The three men immediately ran back into the car and presented themselves with countenances variously apologetic, to one who occupied a corner of the drawing room: a man wrapped in a steamer rug and a cloud of fury.

Now when he had drained the muddy froth of profanity from his temper it left a clear and effervescent well of virulent humor: the wrath of the valetudinarian began to vent itself upon the hapless heads of the trio who stood before him.

Now while this was in process, the person of boyish appearance, who had been keeping religiously aloof and inconspicuous in the background of Detail ever since that unhappy affair with the trainman, stole quietly up to the rear of the stalled Pullman, climbed aboard, and creeping down the aisle unceremoniously interrupted the conference just as the invalid was polishing off a rude but honest opinion of the intellectual caliber of one of the three named Marrophat.

"Amen to that!" the boyish person ejaculated with candid fervor, lounging gracelessly in the doorway. "There's many a true word spoken in wrath, Mr. Marrophat. Father forgot only one thing—your masterly way with a revolver. From what I've seen of that, this day, I'll go bail that the only safe place for a man you pull a gun on is right in front of the muzzle. There's something downright uncanny in the way you can hit anything but what you aim at!"

"Judith!" exclaimed the invalid. "Where did you drop from?"

"From that freight," Judith explained carelessly, neglecting to elucidate the exact fashion of her drop. "I judged you'd be along presently, and thought I'd like to learn the news. Well—what luck?"

Her father shrugged with his one movable shoulder. Mr. Marrophat grunted indignantly.

"None?" Judith interpreted. "You don't mean to tell me that after I had taken all that trouble—cast the caboose loose in the middle of that trestle at the risk of my life—you didn't have the nerve to go through with the business!"

"We went through with it all right," replied Marrophat defensively; "but as usual, they were too quick for us. They jumped out and dropped off the trestle before our engine hit the caboose."

The girl started to speak, but merely dropped limp hands at her sides and rolled her eyes helplessly.

"We do our best," observed Marrophat. "We can't be blamed if something—somehow—always happens to tip the others off."

The girl swung to face him with blazing eyes. "Just what does that mean?" she demanded in a dangerous voice.

Marrophat lifted his shoulders. "Nothing—much," he allowed. "I am only thinking how strange it is that Mr. Law can't be caught by any sort of stratagem—when you are on the job, Miss Judith!"

The girl's hands were clenched into fists, white knuckles showing through the flesh. "You contemptible puppy!" she snapped. . . .

But on this her voice failed; for her eyes traveled past the person of Mr. Marrophat to the doorway of the drawing room and found it framing a stranger.

"Excuse me, friends," he offered in a lazy, semi-humorous drawl. "It pains me considerable to butt in on this happy family gathering, but business is business, same as usual, and I got to ast you all to please put up your hands!"

"What do you want?" Trine demanded.

"Why," drawled the bandit, "nothing in particular—only your cash. Shell out, if you please—gents all and the lady, too." He ran an appreciative glance down the figure which Judith's disguise revealed rather than concealed. "If you'll pardon my takin' notice," he amended. "Perhaps I would't if the lady's clothes didn't fit her so all-fired quick!"

"Keep a civil tongue in your head, my man!" Judith counseled, without any show of fear.

At the same time her father's voice brought her to her senses.

"Judith! Be quiet. Let me deal with this gentleman. I am sure we can come to some arrangement."

"You bet your life," agreed the gentleman as the girl mutinously stepped back. "I know what I want, and you-all know you got it: so the name of the said arrangement is just 'shell out'."

"Excuse Me Friends, but I Got to Ask You to Hold Up Your Hands."

"One minute," the invalid interposed. "Don't misunderstand me: I guarantee you shall be amply satisfied. I give you my word—the word of Seneca Trine."

The eyes of the bandit widened. "No? Is that so? Seneca Trine, the railroad king? Sure's you're born you're him."

"I'll pay you far more handsomely than you dream of if you'll do as I wish," Trine interrupted quickly. "Do me the service I wish—and name your price: whatever it is, you shall have it!"

"Nothing could be fairer'n that!" the two-gun man admitted suspiciously. "But what's the number of this here service—like you call it?"

"Listen to me." Trine bent his head forward and jabbed the air with an emphatic forefinger. "What's the life of a man worth in this neck of the woods?"

"How much you got?"

"I'll pay you ten thousand dollars for the life of the man I will name."

The eyes of the bandit narrowed. "Hold on, my friend: is that what you call my naming my own price?"

"Name it, then," said Seneca Trine tersely.

"Give me a thousand on account," said the other, "and a paper saying you'll pay me nineteen thousand more in exchange for it and one dead man, properly identified as the one you want—signed by you—and your man's as good as dead this minute, providing he's in riding distance of this here car."

Trine waved his hand at his secretary. "Jimmy: find a thousand dollars for this gentleman. Make out the paper he indicates for the balance, and I'll sign it."

"Ain't you powerful trustful, Mr. Trine? How do you know I'll do anything more'n pocket that thousand and fade delicately away."

"My daughter and this gentleman, Mr. Marrophat, will accompany you."

"Oh, that's the way of it, is it?"

"Name?" interjected the secretary, writing busily with the top of his attache case for a desk.

"Slade," said the bandit, "James Slade, commonly known as Hopi Jim. That's me."

"Then attend closely, Mr. Slade." Again Trine punctured the atmosphere with his index finger. "The man whose life I want is named Alan Law. He is running away with my daughter, Rose, accompanied by a person named Barcus, disguised as a Pullman porter—"

"The three of them having recent' escaped from a train wreck up yonder on the trestle?" Hopi Jim interposed.

"You've met them?" Judith demanded.

"About an hour ago, or maybe an hour and a half," Hopi Jim replied, "a good ways down the road. They stopped and ast where they could get put up for the night. I kindly directed them on to Mesa, down in the Painted hills yonder."

II—FIREPLAY.

Contented with the promise of a thousand dollars advance on his contract, proving he returned with horses within a stipulated time, Mr. Hopi James Slade drifted quietly away into the desert night.

It was Marrophat, and not his daughter, whom Trine designated to lead the expedition, cunningly counting on Judith's chagrin to work upon her passions and excite her to one last, mad, blind attempt that should prove successful.

Smiling his secret smile, Trine announced his decision at the last moment, while Hopi Jim waited with his horses and an assistant—one Texas—for whose utter innocence of scruples Mr. Slade unhesitatingly vouched.

Sullenly submissive, at least in outward seeming, Judith bowed to this decision, marched out of the car, and suffered Marrophat to help her mount her horse.

Now, deliberately, as the little cavalcade rode through the moonlit desert night, the girl maneuvered her horse to the side of Hopi Jim.

As deliberately she set herself to work upon the bandit's susceptibility to her charms.

Within an hour she had him ready to do anything to win her smile.

In that first rush of golden day athwart the land, the party came quietly into the town of Mesa.

It was to be termed a town only in courtesy, this Mesa: a straggling street of shacks, ramshackle relics of what had once been a promising community.

Midway in this string of edifices the hotel stood—a rough, unpainted, wooden edifice, mainly verandah and barroom as to its lower floor.

Jealously Judith watched the windows of the second floor: and she alone of the four detected the face that showed for one brief instant well back in the shadows beyond one of the bedroom windows.

Her eyes alone, indeed, could have recognized the features of Alan Law in that fugitive glimpse.

Two sentences exchanged between Hopi Jim and a bleary-eyed fellow whom he roused from sodden slumbers behind the bar sealed their confidence with conviction: the three fugitives were in fact guests of the house.

In the rush that followed up the narrow stairway, Judith led with such spirit that not even Marrophat suspected her revolver was poised solely with intent to shoot from his hand his own revolver the instant he leveled it at a human target.

Closed and locked doors confronted them; and their summons educed no response; while the first door, when broken in by a whole-souled kick, discovered nothing more satisfactory than an empty room, its bed bearing the imprint of a woman's body, but that woman gone.

So it seemed that the three must have had warning of their arrival, after all; and presumably were now herded together in the adjoining room, which looked out over the verandah roof, waiting in fear and trembling for the assault that must soon come—and in fact immediately did.

But it met with more stubborn resistance than had been anticipated. The door had been barricaded from within—re-enforced by furniture placed against it. Four minutes and the united efforts of four men (including the bleary loafer of the barroom) were required to overcome its inert resistance. But even when it was down, the room was found to be as empty as the first.

Only the fingers of two hands gripping the edge of the verandah roof showed the way the fugitives had flown; and these vanished instantly as the room was invaded.

Followed a swift rush of hoofs down the dusty street, and a chorus of blasphemy in the hotel hallway: for Judith had headed the concerted rush for the staircase and contrived to block it for a full half minute by pretending to stumble and twist her ankle.

In spite of that alleged injury, she never limped, and wasn't a yard behind the first who broke from the hotel to the open, nor yet appreciably behind him in vaulting to saddle.

Well up the road a cloud of smoky dust half obscured the shapes of three who rode for their very lives.

The pursuit was off in a twinkling and well bunched—Marrophat's mount leading by a nose, Judith second, Hopi Jim and Texas but little in the rear. And in the first rush they seemed to gain; moment by moment they drew up on the flying cloud of dust.

Judith heard an oath muttered beside her and saw Marrophat jerking a revolver from its holster. The weapon swept up and to a level; but as the hammer fell, Judith's horse carromed heavily against the other, swinging it half a dozen feet aside, and deflecting the bullet hopelessly.

Simultaneously, as if taking the shot as the signal for a fusillade, Judith saw Alan lean back over his horse's rump and open fire.

An instant later his companion, Barcus, imitated his example.

In immediate consequence, Texas dropped reins, slumped forward over the pommel, wabbled weakly in his saddle for a moment, then losing the stirrups, pitched headlong to the ground; while Hopi Jim's horse stopped short, precipitating his rider overhead, and dropped dead.

III—THE UPPER TRAIL.

In the ten minutes' delay necessitated by this reverse, a number of more or less innocent bystanders picked up the man Texas and carried him off to breathe his last beneath a roof; Hopi Jim picked himself up, brushed his person tolerably clear of clouds of dust and profanity, and departed in search of a mount.

Incidentally the fugitives disappeared round a bend in the road that led directly into the wild and barred heart of the Painted hills.

In the brief interval that elapsed before his return with Hopi Jim, Marrophat contrived to persuade the bandit that Judith had been, at least indirectly, responsible for the catastrophe, with the upshot that, temporarily blinded to her fascinations by the glitter of nineteen thousand dollars in the near distance, Mr. Slade maintained his distance and a deaf ear to her blandishments. The only information as to their purpose that she was able to extract from either man, when the pursuing party turned aside from the main trail, some distance from Mesa, was that Hopi Jim knew a short cut through the range, via what he termed the upper trail, by which they hoped to be able to head the fugitives off before they could gain the desert on the far side of the hills.

Only at long intervals did they draw rein to permit Hopi Jim to make reconnoissance of the lower trail that threaded the valley on the far side of the ridge pole.

Toward noon he returned in haste from the last of these surveys—scrambling recklessly down the mountain-side and throwing himself upon his horse with the advice:

"We've headed 'em—can make it now if we ride like all get-out!"

For half an hour more they pushed on at the best speed to be obtained from their weary animals, at length drawing rein at a point where the trail crossed the ridge and widened out upon a long, broad ledge that overhung the valley of the lower trail, with a clear drop to the latter from the brink of a good two hundred feet.

One hasty look back and down into the valley evoked a grunt of satisfaction from Hopi Jim.

"Just in time," he asseverated. "Here they come! Ten minutes more . . ."

"What are you going to do?" Judith demanded, reining her horse in beside Marrophat as the latter dismounted.

A gesture drew her attention to a huge boulder poised insecurely on the very lip of the chasm.

"We're going to tip that over on your friends, Miss Judith!" Marrophat replied, with a smack of relish in his voice. "Simple—neat—efficient—eh? What more can you ask?"

She answered only with an irrepressible gesture of horror. Marrophat's laugh followed her as she turned away.

For some moments she strained her vision vainly, endeavoring to penetrate the turbulent currents of superheated air that filled the valley. Then she made out indistinctly the faintly marked line of the lower trail; and immediately she caught a glimpse of three small figures, mounted, toiling painfully toward the point where death awaited them like a bolt from the blue.

Hastily she glanced over-shoulder: Hopi Jim and Marrophat, ignoring her, were straining themselves against the boulder without budging it an inch, for all its apparent nicety of poise. For an instant a wild hope flashed through her mind, but it was immediately exorcized when Hopi Jim stepped back and uttered a few words of which only two—"dynamite" and "fuse"—reached her ears.

Kneeling beside the boulder he dug busily for an instant, then lodged the stick to his satisfaction and attached the fuse.

But while he was so engaged and Marrophat aided him, all eager interest, Judith was taking advantage of their disregard of her.

Hurriedly unbuttoning her jacket, she whipped a playing card from her pocket, a Trey of Hearts, and with the stub of a pencil scribbled three words on its face—"Danger! Go back!"

Then finding a small, flattish bit of rock, she bound the card to it with a bit of string; and with one more backward glance to make sure she was not watched, approached the brink.

In the canyon below the three were within two minutes of the danger point.

It was no trick at all to drop the stone so that it fell within a dozen feet of the leading horseman.

She saw him rein in suddenly, dismount, cast a look aloft, then dismount and pick up the warning.

At the same time Hopi Jim and Marrophat jumped up and ran back, each seizing and holding his horse by nose and bridle.

Constrained to do likewise lest she lose her mount, Judith waited with a lightened heart . . .

The explosion smote dull echoes from the flanks of the Painted hills, all drowsing in the noon-day hush: the boulder teetered reluctantly on the brink, then disappeared with a tearing sound, followed by a rush of earth and gravel; a wide gap appeared in the brink of the trail.

Leaving Marrophat to hold the two frightened horses while the girl soothed her own, the bandit rushed to the edge, threw himself flat and swore bitterly, with an accent of grievance, as he rose.

From the canyon below a dull rumor of galloping hoofs advertised too plainly the failure of their attempt.

And Hopi Jim turned back only to find Judith, mounted, reining her horse in between him and Marrophat, and prepared to give emphasis to what she had to say with an automatic pistol that nestled snugly in her palm.

"One moment, Mr. Slade," she suggested evenly; "just a moment before you break the sad news to Mr. Marrophat. I've something to say that needs your attention—likewise, your respect. It is this: I am parting company with you and Mr. Marrophat. I am riding on toward the west, by this trail. If either of you care to follow me"—the automatic flashed ominously in the sun glare—"it will be with full knowledge of the consequences. Mr. Marrophat will enlighten you if you have any doubt of my ability to take care of myself in such affairs as this. If you are well advised, you will turn back and report failure to my father."

She nodded curtly and swung her horse round.

"And what shall I tell your father from you?" Marrophat demanded sharply.

"What you please," the girl replied, flashing an impish smile over-shoulder. "But, since when I part company with you, I part with him as well—for all of me, you may tell him to go to the devil!"

"Well," Mr. Marrophat admitted confidentially to Mr. Slade, "I'm damned!"

"And that ain't all," Mr. Slade confided in Mr. Marrophat, whipping out his own revolver: "you're being held up, too. I'll take those guns of yourn, friend, and what else you've got about you that's of value, including your hoss—and when you get back to Old Man Trine you can just tell him, with my best compliments, that I've quit the job and lit out after that daughter of his'n. She's a heap sight more attractive than nineteen thousand dollars, and not half so hard to earn!"

IV—BURNT FINGERS.

Once she had lost touch with her father's creatures, he girl drew rein and went on more slowly and cautiously.

Below her, in the valley, the lower trail wound its facile way. From time to time she could discern upon some naked stretch of its length a cloud of dust, or perhaps three mounted figures, scurrying madly on with fear of death snapping at their heels.

It was within an hour of midnight, a night bell-clear and bitter cold on the heights, and bright with moonlight, when Alan's party made its last pause and camped to rest against the dawn, unconscious of the fact that, a quarter of a mile above them, on the upper trail, a lonely woman paused when they paused and made her own camp on the edge of a sharp declivity.

The level shafts of the rising sun awakened her. She sat up, rubbed her eyes, yawned, stretched limbs stiff with the hardship of sleeping on unyielding, sun-baked earth—and of a sudden started up, surprised by the grating of footsteps on the earth behind her.

Before she could turn, however, she was caught and wrapped in the arms of Hopi Jim.

She mustered all her strength and wits and will for one last struggle—and in a frenzied moment managed to break his hold a trifle, enough to enable her to snatch at the pistol hanging from her belt and present it at his head.

But it exploded harmlessly, spending its bullet on the blue of the morning sky.

And now all hint of mercy left his eyes: remained only the glare of rage. He put forth all his strength in turn, and Judith was as a child in his hands. In half a minute he had her helpless, in as much time more her back was breaking across his knee, while he bound her with loop after loop of his rawhide lariat.

Then, leaving her momentarily supine on the ground, Hopi Jim caught and unhobbled her horse, and without troubling to saddle it, lifted the girl to its back and placed her there.

She panted a prayer for mercy. He laughed in her face, bent and kissed her brutally, and stepped back, still laughing, to admire his handiwork . . .

Thus he stood for an instant between the horse and the edge of the declivity, a fair mark, stark against the sky, for one who stood in the valley below, folding his rifle with eager fingers, waiting just such opportunity with the impatience that he had waited it ever since the noise of debris kicked over the edge by the struggling man and woman had drawn his attention to what was going on above.

As Alan pressed the trigger and the shot sounded clear in the morning stillness, Judith saw a look of aggrieved amazement cross the face of Hopi Jim Slade.

Then he threw his hands out, clawed blindly at the air, staggered, reeled against the horse's flank so heavily that it shied in fright, and abruptly shot from sight over the edge of the bluff.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS

Field Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

Christian Endeavor ministers to the needs of more than 10,000 men and women behind prison bars.

Christian Endeavor does a splendid unselfish service for more than 15,000 men, women and children in the hospitals of this continent.

Christian Endeavor brings untold blessings into the lives of thousands of children and tired mothers of the crowded tenement districts of the great cities through its fresh-air work.

Christian Endeavor cheers the lonely hours of the faithful ones in the light houses and light vessels along the Atlantic coast lines, through its generous gifts of Bibles, Testaments, books and magazines.

Prison Endeavor.

Speaking of the work of Christian Endeavor in prisons, E. A. Fredenhagen, Ph.D., of Kansas City, National superintendent of the society for the friendless, says: "The Christian Endeavor Society is successful in penal institutions from the larger prison to the small jail. One of the best examples of the successful society may be found in the state penitentiary at Lansing, Kans. Organized with 78 members, it has grown to 225 members. There are strong societies in the prisons at St. Cloud, Minn., and Bismarck, S. D. The triumph of all is the success of a society in a short term institution. This is in the municipal farm for the Kansas City misdemeanants, located at Leeds, Mo. There were 80 conversions in the first meeting of this society. Men behind prison bars love their Christian Endeavor society, which they consider their own, as it is self-governing."

Endeavorers of Texas, Washington, California, New Mexico, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, New York and many other states are doing splendid service for the man behind the bars—in going to him with the gospel message, a word of cheer, wholesome reading matter and, best of all, a helping hand as he comes back into the world to make his place in society again.

Kentucky leads the world in its Christian Endeavor work in prisons. Under the efficient leadership of Miss Georgia Dunn, Mrs. Mary Day and their associates, a magnificent service is being rendered humanity and the state.

Governor McCreary says of this work: "I know that the members of the Christian Endeavor Society are doing good work in the prisons of Kentucky. Miss Georgia Dunn and other noble and worthy women should be praised for their active and kind attention."

Col. A. J. G. Wells, warden of the reformatory at Frankfort, says: "The work done by the Christian Endeavor Society in this prison is high class, careful and considerate, and without a single exception, so far as I now remember, the work has proceeded along careful and discreet lines, and in such a way as to bring great good, not only to the members but to the whole prison population. Miss Georgia Dunn, State Christian Endeavor superintendent of prison work, visits us often, and we are always glad to have her come."

Rev. J. A. Holton, chaplain of the Kentucky Penitentiary at Eddyville, says. "The Christian Endeavor society has been one of the greatest and most successful factors in the betterment of prison conditions in this State. The most importnat positions of truth in the different departments where convict labor is employed are usually filled by Endeavorers, the majority of conversions are through the agency of the Endeavor societies, and the men who go out on parole and make good' are from the ranks of these societies; and carry with them as they go out a good prison record."

One boy, a feudist from the mountains of Kentucky, was sent to the Frankford Prison. He told Mrs. Day, the Endeavor worker of the prison, quite boastfully, that he "came to prison for helping to kill two neighbor boys, and had two more to kill." When she tried to reason with him about it he said, "Oh, they owed us four corpses, they killed four of my father's brothers years ago, and I promised father on his deathbed to see that this debt was paid." When this boy was asked if he could read or write, he said, "No ma'am; I don't know nothing; I ain't never had no chance." He was supplied books and writing material; his progress was wonderful; he became a most efficient faithful worker in the Christian Endeavor Society, and after nearly nine years in prison he was pardoned. He went to an adjoining State, worked all day and went to school at night, later to college, and finally was ordained a Baptist minister.

That this work in the prisons is of permanent value is evidenced by the fact that there is no record of the return to prison of any of the active members of a prison Christian Endeavor society.

Hospital Endeavor

Over two thousand American Christian Endeavors spend a goodly part of each Sunday afternoon in the hospitals, orphan asylums, soldiers' homes and old ladies' homes. Their bright, cheerful singing, the reading of Scripture passages, earnest prayers from lip and hearts filled with a genuine faith in a wonderful God and Saviour, and a cheering message from God's Word are the means of bringing new courage, hope and joy to these who greatly appreciate the message.

At the Christmas season Christian Endeavor societies and unions prepare a treat and take it to these homes and many of the hospitals .The custom of the Denver, Col., Endeavorers is followed; the young people go to those in the county hospital, many of whom are very poor, some old, ill, feeble, not able to write. These Endeavorers sit by the bed or invalid chair and write messages to the loved ones at home; thousands of stamped souvenir postcards are thus supplied by Endeavorers at the holiday season.

The Chicago Endeavorers maintain the most effective hospital work that is done, A hospital missionary is employed by the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union. He gives all of his time going in and out among the patients in the hospitals, giving a word of help, comfort and encouragement. Many of them are looked after as they come out of the hospital, employment is secured for them and a helping hand given. The following report of six months' service in Cook County hospitals by the Christian Endeavor missionary and the scores of volunteer Endeavor helpers gives some idea of the extent of the work.

Total attendance at meetings	3,427
Requests for prayer	1,267
Conversions	216
Portions of Scripture given away	744
Letters and postal-cards written	224
Bouquets distributed	36,400

Fresh-Air Endeavor.

Many great cities have crowded tenement districts, like New York's East Side. The children and mothers of these districts need a breath of real fresh air in God's own out-of-doors.

Great Christian Endeavor Unions like Brooklyn, Baltimore Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey, have caught the vision of this opportunity. Thousands of dollars are spent in giving these poor folks a summer outing. They are taken to Christian Endeavor camps in the country districts, and one to three weeks of real life is given them. It proves a great boon and blessing in their lives.

Brooklyn alone gives three hundred children, mothers and babies a ten day' outing. One item from the report will be of interest: last summer Brooklyn bought $214.20 worth of milk for its family. A glance at the homes from which these children come shows one the need, and a glance at them in the Christian Endeavor camp thrills one with the joy of giving them this bit of real life.

Light House Endeavor

There are sturdy, lonely ment and women in at least thirty-five light-houses and light vessels along our Atlantic coast line that thank God for Christian Endeavorers who remember them in their loneliness.

Once a week a package of newspapers, magazines, books, Bibles, Testaments, and often a cordial letter find their way to these faithful watchmen who guard the "ships that pass in the night" along our shores; their lights warn of the bidden rocks and shoals beneath the dashing waves.

This work of Christian Endeavor in prisons, jails, hospitals, homes fresh-air camps, light-houses and light-ships proves the truth of the phrase —Christian Endeavor serves.

This article is the sixth of a series to be published this fall, telling of the great work accomplished by this world-wide society. The next one, "Christian Endeavor the West Point of the Church," be E. P. Gates, Field Secretary of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union, will appear later.

The last article of the series is "Patriotic Christian Endeavor," by Hon. Daniel A. Poling, National Superintendent of Christian Citizenship.

TAXING MONEY ON DEPOSIT

Full Text of Virginia Law Passed at Last Session of General Assembly in Session at Richmond.

In view of the widespread public interest, crystallized just now in the discussion of the constitutional amendments to be voted on in this State, the full text of the Virginia law segregating savings bank deposits and making a separate levy on these, with the result that much more of this "intangible property" is gotten on the books at a reasonable rate, is as follows:

An Act.

To provide for the segregation of the tax upon money on deposit or otherwise, and to make it liable for taxation by the State alone, and to fix the rate of such taxation.

Approved January 29, 1914.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That in pursuance of the provisions of section one hundred and sixity-nine of the Constitution of Virginia, money on deposit with any bank or other corporation or firm or person, or in the possession or under the control of the owner, whether such money be actually in or out of this State and belonging to a citizen of this State, is hereby segregated and made subject of taxation by the State of Virginia only, and shall not be liable to taxation by any of the cities, towns or counties, school districts, and other local sub-divisions of this State.

2. The total rate of such segregated taxation on such money on deposit or otherwise shall be twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, one-half of which shall be applied to the support of the government, and one-half of which shall be applied to the support of the public free schools of the State. The ten cents to be applied to the public free schools shall be and is hereby appropriated as a special fund to the primary or grammar schools of the State.

3. Money belonging to any county, magisterial district, city or town in this Commonwealth is hereby declared to be exempt from taxation and shall not be assessed under this act, nor shall any other money now exempt by law from taxation or which is otherwise taxed be assessed under the provisions of this act.

4. Money in the hands of fiduciaries, which is now required by law to be reported to the commissioners of the revenue by the examiners of record, shall be reported as now required by law and when so reported shall be assessed by the commissioners at the sam rate as provided in section two of this act.

5. And the Auditor of Public Accounts shall prepare a separate book in proper form in which the commissioners of the revenue shall list the property and extend the tax mentioned in this act and he shall notify the commissioners of the revenue what amounts are to be deducted from the money assessed under this act.

6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict are hereby repealed.

7. The collection of current revenue being affected, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act shall be in force from its passage.

DR. DRAKE SAVED THE DAY.

Tobacco Auctioneers' Voice Fails, Patent Medicine Man to the Rescue

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 23.—It didn't stop the sales but a moment when the voice of the auctioneer at one of the tobacco warehouses here suddenly went had yesterday. Apprehension was mainfest on every side, with thousands upon thousands of pounds of the golden weed stacked up and a horde of buyers and sellers and warehousemen eager to see the stuff disposed of.

The moment was critical, for it was in the midst of the biggest sales in the history of Kinston that the calamity occurred. Dr. Drake, a famous patent medicine man, was in the crowd of spectators, and stepped out into the auctioneer's place. The patent medicine man proved to be an adept auctioneer and the sales were concluded with despatch and without a hitch.

The Wilson administration does not cross streams before it comes to them; but when it does come to them it does cross them.—Burlington Gazette.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 1, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvi, 57-68. Memory Verses, 63, 64—Golden Text, Isa. liii, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Not only was there power in His two words, "I am," to send them all to the ground, but more than twelve legions of angels were ready to respond to His call if He had asked for them (verse 53; John xviii, 5, 6). But He came to fulfill all Scripture, and the time had come for Him to let them take Him. It was their hour, and the power of darkness. At least twelve times in Matthew's gospel it is written "that it might be fulfilled" or "then was fulfilled" (Matt. i, 22; ii, 15, 17, 23; viii, 17; xii, 17; xiii, 35; xxi, 4; xxvi, 54, 56; xxvii, 9, 35). After His resurrection He said that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the Law of Moses and in the prophets and in the psalms concerning Him (Luke xxiv, 44). He came to fulfill all Scripture, and He will; all concerning the future as literally as He has fulfilled the past: so when we read any yet unfulfilled prophecy we should say this shall surely come to pass in His time.

They laid hold on Jesus and led Him away. They took Jesus and bound Him and led Him away to Annas first (verse 57; John xviii, 13). It would be an inconceivable, unimaginable record, were it not so awfully true, that the Creator of all things, who giveth to all life and breath and all things, suffered His rebellious creatures to take Him and bind Him and lead Him as they pleased. According to the golden text, led as a lamb to the slaughter and as a sheep dumb before its shearers. God in the hands of sinful man, and submitting to all their ill treatment, that we who by His sufferings for us are made children of God when we receive the Lord Jesus, might learn how to submit to ill treatment for His sake (I Pet. ii, 19-23).

Peter followed Him afar off (verse 58), but his story will come in a later lesson. In verse 56 it is said that all the disciples forsook Him and fled. This also was a fulfillment of the prophecy, "I will smite the shepherd and the sheep shall be scattered."

There is an interesting statement in this connection in Mark xiv, 51, 52, concerning a young man who followed Him when He was arrested, having only a linen cloth about his naked body, and as some laid hold on him he left the linen cloth and fled from them naked. As Mark is the only one who gives this record, we shall have to ask him about it when we see him.

In the remainder of our lesson we see Jesus in the presence of the high priest, the chief priests, the scribes and elders and all the council. They sought false witnesses against Him to put Him to death, but though many bore witness they did not agree. At the last came two who testified that Jesus said, "I am able to destroy the temple of God and to build it in three days, but neither did their witness agree together (Mark xiv, 55, 59). Thus also was Scripture fulfilled which saith, "Fake witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe but cruelty." "They laid to my charge things that I knew not" (Ps. xxvii, 12; xxxv, 11). Oh, the cruel injustice of it all, the mad hatred of those who were fully determined to kill Him! Could Turks treat Armenians worse?

Jesus held His peace. He answered nothing (verse 63; xxvii, 12). There was nothing to answer, for no two witnesses agreed. How much false accusation can you bear meekly for His sake? Have you learned to see God and not people, and to say, "I, as a deaf man, heard not, and I was as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth?" "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because thou didst it" (Ps. xxxviii, 13; xxxix, 9). It is a wise saying that "whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles" (Prov. xxi, 23), but who can do it, for the tongue can no man tame?

The people in the time of Hezekiah did wisely when they held their peace and answered not a word to the blasphemer. Hezekiah did wisely when he spread the blasphemous letter before the Lord (II Kings xviii, 36; xix, 14). When the high priest said, "I adjure Thee by the Living God that Thou tell us whether Thou be the Christ, the Son of God," then an answer was necessary, and Jesus assented, saying, "Thou hast said." But how startling to the high priest must have been the added words, unless he was too dead in sin to be startled by anything, "Nevertheless, I say unto you, hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven" (verses 63, 64).

That settled it in the minds of these holy (?) men. The prisoner was a blasphemer and worthy of death; so they mocked Him, and smote Him, and spit in His face, and blindfolded Him, and asked Him to tell who struck Him.

Was ever a prisoner so ill treated even if guilty? Not so with us. But this man was innocent, for even Judas Iscariot had so testified. Some day all these men will be before Him as their judge, and unless they repented before they died they will have to hear His "Depart ye cursed." Even at this day the scholarship of this world may be heard declaring as blasphemers those who truly believe that Jesus is God, but the great truth stands, and the time of His coming again draweth nigh.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY OPENING POSSIBLE

More Cheerful Feeling Displayed on Cotton Exchange by Members Yesterday—Plans Maturing.

New York, Oct. 24.—A more cheerful feeling prevailed on the cotton exchange today regarding the possibility of an early reopening. Part of this was due to a report that both the syndicate and corporation plans had been oversubscribed and that an announcement was only awaiting a few unimportant details yet to be completed. It is expected the conference committee will soon take up with Liverpool the question of opening the two exchanges simultaneously. New England mills are said to be considering large orders for heavy drills but are unable to cover their sales with purchases of cotton and are awaiting the opening of the exchanges in order to hedge their transactions. In the last few days limited purchases of cotton close to 7 cents delivered, have been made by these mills.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans—Middling, 6¼; receipts, 6,233; sales, 697; stock, 90,217.
Galveston — Middling, 6¾; receipts, 16,530; sales, 200; stock, 226,946.
Mobile—Middling, 928; stock, 23,949.
Savannah—Middling, 6½; receipts, 5,438; sales, 1,170; stock, 100,721.
Charleston—Middling, 6½; receipts, 1,490; stock, 43,052.
Wilmington—Middling, 6½; receipts, 1,277; stock, 21,743.
Texas City—Receipts, 3,118.
Norfolk—Middling, 6¾; receipts, 1,215; sales, 229; stock, 23,635.
Baltimore—Stock, 7,120.
Boston—Exports, 50; stock, 2,700.
Philadelphia—Stock, 4,644.
New York—Exports, 700.
Minor Ports—Receipts, 3,118; exports, 3,050; stock, 17,166.
Total Today — Receipts, 36,329; exports, 3,800; stock, 627,190.
Total for Week—Receipts, 36,329; exports, 3,800.
Total for season—Receipts, 1,099,261; exports, 402,275.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 6¼; receipts, 19,736; shipments, 17,523; sales, 3,701; stock, 96,694.
Memphis—Middling, 6¼; receipts, 5,099; shipments, 2,937; sales, 2,800; stock, 130,850.
Augusta—Middling, 6¾; receipts, 3,469; shipments, 1,595; sales, 1,547; stock, 96,382.
St. Louis—Middling, 6¾; receipts, 3,785; shipments, 4,199; stock, 16,787.
Cincinnati—Stock, 2,937.
Little Rock—Middling, 6¼; receipts, 1,424; shipments, 1,061; stock, 22,598.
Total today—Receipts, 34,419; shipments, 28,451; stock, 366,241.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Weew Closed With Fairly Steady Tone —January Trading at Seven Cents

New Orleans, Oct. 24.—The week in the cotton market closed with a fairly steady tone, January trading at 7 cents and spots standing at 6 1-2 cents here for middling.

In the spot market it was said that purchasing was not as easy as earlier in the week, many holders being firm in their views and demanding higher than board quotations. Some steadiness appeared to be derived from reports of progress in the attempts now under way to reopen the future markets. Spot cotton quiet. Sales on the spot 347; to arrive 350.

COTTON SEED MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.—The cotton seed oil market was weak, under continued pressure of hedge selling against liberal offerings of crude and in sympathy with the lard market, closing 3 to 9 points net lower. Prime crude, 3.73.

The market closed weak. Spot, 4.75 to 4.88; October, 4.77 to 4.87; November, 4.80 to 4.83; December, 4.85 to 4.88; January, 4.95 to 4.97; February, 5.02 to 5.03; March, 5.22 to 5.23; April, 5.29 to 5.32; May, 5.48 to 5.49. Total sales, 9,900.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 24. — Hogs—Lower. Bulk, 7.20 to 7.45; light, 6.95 to 7.50; mixed, 7.00 to 7.55; heavy, 6.95 to 7.55; rough, 6.95 to 7.10; pigs, 4.25 to 7.00.

Cattle—Dull. Beeves, 6.15 to 10.80; steers, 5.75 to 8.70; stockers, 4.90 to 7.80; cows and heifers, 3.20 to 8.70; calves, 7.00 to 11.00.

Sheep—Steady. Sheep, 4.90 to 6.05; yearlings, 5.60 to 6.50; lambs, 6.10 to 7.85.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Savannah, Oct. 24.—Turpentine, nominal, 45½; no sales; receipts, 432; shipments, 28; stocks, 27,797.

Rosin—Nominal; no sales; receipts, 900. Quote: A, B, 3.50; C, D, 3.52½; E, F, G, H, I, 3.55; K, 4.15; M, 4.50; N, 6.00; W G, 6.25; W W, 6.35.

FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.—Mercantile paper, 6 to 6½. Sterling exchange, weak; 60-day bills, 4.9025; for cables, 4.93 to 4.9250; for demand, 4.9225 to 4.9275.

Exchanges, $185,319,782; balances, $10,934,436.

Exchanges for the week, $1,237,723,612; balances for the week, $82,669,047.

Bar silver, 49⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.—Cotton, spot, in fair demand; prices, unchanged. Sales, 4,500 bales, including 2,600 American on the basis of 5.05d. for middling.

Imports, 4,993 bales, including 1,427 American.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.—Cotton goods, steady and yarns quiet. Burlaps, easier at Calcutta, where slightly firmer tone prevailed. Linens, firm. Sweater coats were firmer and tended higher. Underwear and hosiery were quiet.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 23.—Spanish—Market, weak, with no buyers.

Virginias — Market quiet. Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb. Farmers' Stock Fancy Hand-Picked, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. to 3½c. per lb.; Machine Picked, 3¼c. to 3½c. per lb.

DROP IN WHEAT VALUES

Influenced by Slackening of Export Demand, Prices Ease Off a Cent in Values.

Chicago, Oct. 24. — Wheat took a downward slant today, influenced by a lessening of export sales and profit-taking by holders. The market closed unsettled at ⅝ to 1 cent. Decline. Corn finished ⅝ to ⅞ off; oats, down ¼ to ⅜, and provisions varying from a setback of 10 cents to an equal advance.

Grain and provisions closed: Wheat, Dec, 1.16⅝; May, 1.21⅝.

Corn—Dec., 69⅛; May, 71⅜.

Oats—Dec., 50⅛; May, 53⅞.

Pork—Jan., 19.05; May, 19.40.

Lard—Nov., 10.50; Jan., 9.97.

Ribs—Oct., 11.00; Jan., 9.82.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.15¼ to 1.16½; No. 3, hard, 1.15¼ to 1.16½.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 75⅛ to 75⅝.

Oats—Standard, 49½ to 50.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Navahoe, Packer, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

Schr. Alice L. Pendleton, 576 tons, Marshall, New York, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Exports—Coastwise.

New York—Schr. Alice L. Pendleton, Marshall, 564,000 feet of lumber, shipped by the Hammer Lumber Co. Vessel by C. D. Maffitt & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Falls City (Br.), 2,917 tons, Eastwood, Heide & Co.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Hollasch, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,372 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Barges.

Standard Oil Barge No. 86, Standard Oil Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, at 41½.

ROSIN—Steady. Large, $3.15; small, $3.00.

TAR—Firm, $2.25 per barrel; per gallon, 10c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Firm, $3.25 per barrel for soft; $3.25 per barrel for virgin; $3.25 per barrel for hard.

Quotations same day last year — Spirits turpentine, steady, 39; rosin, firm, 3.30; tar, firm, 2.20-10½; crude, firm, $3.00; $3.00; $2.00.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine 1
Rosin ... ...(—)
Tar ... ...(—)
Crude Turpentine ... ...(—)

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 12 casks; rosin, 101 barrels; tar, (—) barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Spot, middling, steady, 6½; last year, 13¾.

Receipts, 1,059 bales; same day last year, 4,138 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st, year, 29,908 bales.

Total receipts to same day last year, 156,256 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24.

Atlantic Coast Line—835 bales cotton; 1 cask spirits turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—224 bales cotton.

Total — 1,059 bales cotton; 1 cask spirits turpentine.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, N. C., October 24.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market weaker; old stock, fancy hand-picked, 65c. per bu.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bu.

Virginias—New crop, Jumbo, 70c. per bu.; fancy hand-picked, 65c. per bu.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bu.

Spanish—New crop; Small Spanish, 70c. per bu.; Jumbo Spanish, 65c. per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Oct. 24.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 75c. per bu.

PEAS—Out of season.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7 to 8c.; very dull.

PORK—Small, 10@12 cents; large, no sale.

SHEEP—No sale. Lambs, $1.50 to $2.50 per head; very dull; no sale.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 12c.; dry flinta, 17@19c. lb.; dull.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 22c.; good demand; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28@29c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 45@50c.; spring, 15c@35c. per head; good demand.

EGGS—24@26c. per doz.

FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDS.

(Wholesale Price Quotations of Saturday by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

Flour—Fancy Patent, $6.00 to $6.25 (car lots).

Corn—Domestic, $1.00; Imported, 93c.

Meal—96 lb. bag, $1.95 to $2.00.

Oats—Mixed, 60c; white, 65c. bu.

Hay—No. 1, Timothy, $24.00; No. 1, Mixed, $23.00 ton.

Middlings—$28 to $30.

D. S. Sides—From 13c. to 13½c.

Plates—From 11c. to 11½c.

Lard—From 8 to 8¼, according to quality.

Coffee—From 9 to 12c.

Rice—Broken, 3¾c. to 4c.; Japan, 4¾c to 5c. Fancy Hear, 5 1-4c. to 6c.

Sugar—Granulated basis, 6¾ to 7c; lower grades, usual difference.

Molasses — Black strap, 15c; mixed, 28c; Fancy Porto Rico, 40c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.—Raw sugar, easy. Molasses sugar, 3.40; centrifugal, 4.14. Refined, dull.

Butter—Firm.

Cheese—Steady.

CLEARING HOUSE CONDITIONS

Report Shows Increase of Over Nine Million in Reserve for Week Over Last Saturday.

New York, Oct. 24.—The statement of the average condition of the clearing house banks and trust companies for the week show that the cash reserve increased $9,394,800, making a surplus of $8,460,650 above legal requirements. This is the first time in weeks that the statement has shown a surplus cash reserve.

The statement follows:

Average condition:

Loans, $2,160,489,000; decrease, $11,024,000.

Specie, $340,265,000; increase, $4,635,000.

Legal tenders, $101,617,000; increase, $2,631,000.

Net deposits, $1,920,953,000; decrease, $10,519,000.

Circulation, $145,442,000; decrease, $786,000.

Banks' cash reserve in vault, $375,383,000.

Trust companies' cash reserve in vault, $66,499,000.

Aggregate cash reserve, $441,882,000.

Surplus cash reserve, $8,460,650, which is an increase of $9,394,800 over the deficit last week.

Trust Companies' reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent cash reserve, $53,215,000.

Summary of State banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement:

Loans and investments, $560,651,700; decrease, $1,929,400.

Gold, $40,690,500; decrease, $446,300.

Currency and bank notes, $14,190,600; increase, $653,400.

Total deposits, $635,623,400; decrease, $2,963,400.

W. H. BANCK
CIVIL ENGINEER
Garrell Building
WILMINGTON, N. C.
'Phone 572 -:- P. O. Box 579

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

October 25, 1914.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 63 degrees; at 8 P. M., 65 degrees; maximum, 72 degrees; minimum, 62 degrees; mean, 67 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .35; rainfall for the month, to date, 4.84 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 2.5 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Local rains Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

The Port Calendar, Oct. 25, 1914.

Sun rises ... ...6:26 A. M.
Sun sets ... ... 5:27 P. M.
Day's length.. .. .. ..11 hrs. 1 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water.		Low water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	2:14	3:05	9:36	10:26
Southport	.12:23	12:52	6:35	7:35
Masonboro Inl	.12:13	12:41	6:15	7:15

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

Oct. 24, 1914.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	.rain	62	60	.12
Asheville	.cldy	62	54	.01
Atlanta	.clear	70	58	.0
Augusta	.clear	70	62	.04
Birmingh	.clear	76	60	.0
Boston	.pt cldy	62	46	.0
Charleston	.cldy	76	64	.0
Charlotte	.cldy	60	56	.01
Chicago	.cldy	56	56	.08
Galveston	.rain	74	72	.24
Jacksonv	.clear	76	62	.0
Memphis	.clear	78	58	.0
Mobile	.pt cldy	78	60	.0
Montgom'y	.clear	74	58	.0
New Orl	.cldy	78	66	.0
New York	.cldy	62	48	.0
Oklahoma	.cldy	58	58	.0
Palestine	.cldy	74	60	.0
Pittsburg	.cldy	66	58	.0
Raleigh	.cldy	68	58	.0
Savannah	.pt cldy	76	58	.01
Shreveport	.cldy	78	58	.0
St. Louis	.cldy	60	56	.0
Washing'n	.rain	66	44	.01

WARRENTS ISSUED

By the City Council, for the Month of September, 1914.

341	C. H. White	Pay Roll	$ 1,193.80
342	C. H. White	Pay Roll	3,332.10
343	Fox Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	67.45
344	C. H. White	Pay Roll	1,474.91
345	J. Bryan Grimes	Poll Books	3.50
346	Engineering Record	Journal	3.00
347	Thos. D. Meares, Jr.	Tax Listing	200.00
348	Cape Fear Hdw. Co.	Supplies—Police	14.90
349	Cape Fear Gravel Co.	Clay Gravel	450.09
350	Evening Dispatch	Advertising and Printing	96.25
351	Maffitt & Wood	Supplies—Street Dept.	12.00
352	Tidewater Power Company	Supplies—W. and S.	6.48
353	C. H. White	Pay Roll	1,571.51
354	Alfred White	Mason	70.00
355	F. M. Abeel	Sidewalk	32.60
356	C. H. White	Incidental	38.40
357	W. N. Harriss, C. C.	Court Costs	782.70
358	Atlantic Coast Line	Freight	812.20
359	C. H. White	Pay Roll	4,956.71
360	C. H. White	Pay Roll	1,531.24
361	N. J. Williams	Detectives	35.00
362	Joe Hines	Park Improvement	10.75
363	Miles Carroll	Personal Injury	25.00
364	Kidder Lumber Co.	Rent of Disposal Plant	25.00
365	M. C. Coin	Detective	48.95
366	Ed Swann	Construction Work	13.50
367	C. H. White	Pay Roll	1,503.22
368	Atlantic Coast Line	Freight	648.36
369	Thos. D. Meares, Treas.	Coupons	550.00
370	W. E. Merritt, Supt.	Incidentals	28.90
371	Jos. H. Watters	Feed	210.95
372	J. H. Mack	Park Improvement	9.37
373	Wilmington Star Co.	Advertising & Ptg.	129.92
374	Board of Health	Monthly Appropriation	1,431.56
375	Red Cross Society	Monthly Appropriation	125.00
376	Jas. Walker Memo. Hospital	Monthly Appropriation	666.66
377	Mrs. Jno. Thames	Travelers' Aid Fund	10.00
378	Roger Moore's Sons & Co.	Brick, Etc.	829.44
379	Cantwell Lumber Co.	Lumber	2.77
380	J. F. Gause, Jr.	Architecture	238.81
381	Joe Hines	Park Improvement	19.50
382	Grether Fire Equipment Co.	Supplies—Fire	30.00
383	Geo. W. Huggins	Repairing Clock	1.50
384	Wilmington Grocery Co.	Supplies	8.75
385	C. W. Polvogt Co.	Supplies	16.00
386	H. E. Longley	Plumbing	5.25
387	Schloss, Bear & Davis Co.	Buggy	102.00
388	Chas. Finkelstein	Supplies—Police	8.68
389	C. W. Yates & Co.	Office Supplies	4.00
390	Cape Fear Gravel Co.	Gravel	859.56
391	Thos. D. Meares, Treas.	Bond	5,000.00
392	Jackson & Bell Co.	Printing, Etc.	75.75
393	Wynnewood Lumber Co.	Lumber	4.80
394	B. F. Mitchell Co.	Feed	227.81
395	Orrell Livery Co.	Livery Hire	3.00
396	City Livery Co.	Repairs and Supplies	18.65
397	Evening Dispatch	Advertisements, Etc.	76.95
398	J. W. Blake	Supplies—Police	6.00
399	LeGwin Printing Co.	Printing	30.00
400	Independent Ice Co.	Ice	6.88
401	N. Jacobi Hdw. Co.	Supplies	39.50
402	Hyman Supply Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	28.37
403	Wilmington Iron Works	Repairs & Supplies—W. & S.	14.10
404	Cape Fear Oil Co.	Supplies—W. and S.	13.29
405	Davis-Moore Paint Co.	Supplies—Street Dept.	16.25
406	J. T. & J. O. Brown	Repairs	100.35
407	Thos. Quinlivan & Son	Shoeing Horses	58.15
408	Dan Quinlivan	Shoeing Horses	50.60
409	Thos. B. Carroll	Professional Services	25.00
410	Springer Coal Co.	Coal—W. & S.	1,001.70
411	Tidewater Power Co.	Street Lighting	1,586.40
412	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams	1.34
413	Bryant Mfg. Co.	Lumber—W. & S.	4.83
414	Ahrens Bros.	Supplies—W. & S.	8.80
415	J. W. H. Fuchs	Rubber Boots—W. & S.	6.00
416	Hanover Iron Works	Repairs—W. & S.	3.65
417	Capps-Griffith Co.	Repairs—Plumbing	49.05
418	Wilmington Stamp & Ptg. Co.	Printing, Etc.—W. & S.	26.40
419	L. A. Bilbro	Repairs	1.50
420	Texas Oil Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	3.10
421	W. B. Thorpe Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	19.65
422	Rensselair Valve Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	8.40
423	Edward Hills Sons & Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	319.92
424	Wm. Barnett & Sons	Supplies—W. & S.	11.03
425	Harrison Bros. & Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	533.61
426	Newbern Iron Works	Supplies—W. & S.	16.89
427	General Electric Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	220.45
428	Columbian Iron Works	Supplies—W. & S.	30.85
429	Pittsburg Meter Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	8.60
430	H. Mueller Mfg. Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	261.26
431	B. F. Sturtevant Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	21.00
432	Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	18.92
433	Standard Supply Co.	Supplies	208.43
434	Plate Ice Co.	Ice	29.65
435	Carolina Cut Stone Co.	Stone	268.37
436	C. H. White	Election Pay Roll	388.92
437	Cape Fear Machine Co.	Supplies—W. & S.	111.28
438	Atlantic Coast Line	Freight	516.34
	Total		$36,229.73
	Prevously Issued		138,984.01
	Total to date		$175,213.74

Published by order of the Council.

THOS. D. MEARES, Clerk.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South." Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares. —from— WILMINGTON

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.75
On sale October 17 to 24, inclusive, limited returning October 26.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. $35.60
On sale October 24, 25 and 26, limited returning November 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. $3.25
On sale October 25 to 30, inclusive. Limited, returning, October 31st.

CHICAGO, ILL. $41.70
On sale October 24, 25 and 26; limited, returning, November 4th.

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.75
On sale October 26 to 29, inclusive. Limited, returning, November 1.

NEWBERN, N. C. $2.00
On sale October 26 to 30, inclusive. Limited, returning, October 31.

RICHMOND, VA. $10.70
On sale November 6, 7, 8; limited, returning, November 22nd.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.85
On sale November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, limited returning November 23.

SAVANNAH, GA. $10.80
On sale November 7, 8, 9 and 10, limited returning November 20.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South. Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington.

YOUKON, FLA. $21.30
On sale October 6 to 18, inclusive, limited, returning, October 31.

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.75
On sale October 17 to 24, inclusive, limited, returning, October 26.

On sale October 24 to 31st; limited, returning Nov. 2nd.

RICHMOND, VA. $8.10
On sale October 17, 18, 19, limited returning, October 27th.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. $35.60
On sale October 17 and 18, limited returning, October 31.

On sale October 24, 25 and 26; limited, returning, November 15th.

CHICAGO, ILL. $41.70
On sale October 24, 25 and 26; limited, returning, November 4th.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.85
On sale November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; limited, returning, November 23.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. $6.40
On sale Oct. 25 to 30th; limited, returning, November 1st.

SAVANNAH, GA. $10.80
On sale November 7, 8, 9 and 10; limited returning November 20.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

N&W Norfolk & Western Ry.

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails.
Schedule in Effect May 10, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk ... ... 8:30 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg ... ... 11:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
Lv. Durham ... ... 7:00 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg ... ... 2:40 p.m. 2:30 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati ... ... 7:25 a.m. 6:20 p.m.
Ar. Columbus ... ... 6:45 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
Ar. Chicago ... ... 5:00 p.m. 8:00 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis ... ... 6:22 p.m. 8:50 a.m.

Close connections made for seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, B and N. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.
W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"THE PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH."
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.
Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—3:00 P. M.—For Local Stations, Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and all points North and South. Through Pullman sleeping car service between Wilmington and Atlanta.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Frt. Agt., JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Agt., Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Sept. 25th
Steamship Navahoe, Friday, Oct. 2nd

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Sept. 28th
Steamship Navahoe, Monday, Oct. 5th

Wilmington to New oYrk.
Steamship Navahoe, Saturday, Sept. 26
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Oct. 3

Both Steamers Carry Passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York

Made By Imperial Blue Print Co. Garrell Building Wilmington, N. C. — Blue Prints 2 1-2c Sq. Ft.

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK — BLUE-PRINTS

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
.....	.....	.....	b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....	cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	12:21 A. M.	12:10 A. M.	12:00 M.

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Sept. 20, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. ‡ 3:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 7:40 P. M. and Richmond 4:10 P. M.	No. 91. a 1:15 A.M.
No. 81. * 6:35 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 80. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‡ 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 8:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.	No. 49. * 6:00 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 87. ‡ 6:20 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate stations.	No. 58. ‡ 8:15 A.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 89. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:40 A.M.

* Daily ‡ Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRS

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina State Fair . . . $4.75
Tickets on sale October 17th to 24th, limited to October 26th.

NEWBERN, N. C.—Eastern Carolina Fair $2.90
Tickets on sale October 26th to 30th, limited to October 31st.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Cumberland Co. Fair . . $3.25
Tickets on sale October 25th to 30th, limited to October 31st.

RATES INCLUDE ONE ADMISSION INTO FAIR GROUNDS.

For Any Information 'Phone 160-J.
ATLANTIC COAST L

VIVID DETAILS OF BATTLE ARE GIVEN

Associated Press Correspondent Writes from Front.

IN LAST OF SEPTEMBER

Heroic Defense of Fort by Handfull of French in Face of German Army is Recounted—Defenders Taken Prisoners.

With the German Army, Metz, Sept. 30.—By Courier and then Mailed to New York. (Correspondence.)—A five day trip to the front has taken The Associated Press correspondent through the German fortresses of Mayence, Saerbruecken and Metz, through the frontier regions between Metz and the French fortress line from Verdun to Toul into the actual battery positions from which German and Austrian heavy artillery were pounded their 8 and 12-inch shells into the French barrier forts and the ranks of the French field army which has replaced the crumbling fortifications of steel and cement with ramparts of flesh and blood.

Impressions are those of some great industrial undertaking with powerful machinery in operation and immense supply trains bringing up materials, rather than of war as pictured.

From an observation from a hill side above St. Mihiel, the great battlefield of a great German army is endeavoring to break through the line of barrier forts between Verdun and Toul and the opposing French forces could be surveyed in its entirely. In the foreground lay the level valley of the Meuse with the towns og St. Mihiel and Bannoncour nestling in green landscape. Beyond and behind the valley rose a tier of hills behind which the French hold position, checking the point of the German wedge, while the French forces from north and south beat upon all sides of the triangle trying to force it back across the Meuse and out from the vitals of the French fortress lines.

FATE OF MRS. CARMAN IN HANDS OF THE JURY

(Continued from Page One)

in the vestibule of the doctor's office.

"How near were you to the two women whom you saw on the steps," Mr. Smith asked.

"About 15 feet," was the reply.

Justice Kelby had to stand by the witness chair to shout his questions. Justice Kelby asked him how long he had looked into the doctor's office and he said about 30 seconds. Then he left but before doing so he saw a door open and a woman in white enter the office. By that time the woman who had been shot was lying on the floor.

Jury Out at Midnight.

During the first hour of the jury's deliberations tonight Mrs. Carman remained in the chambers at the rear of the court. An hour and five minutes after the jury had retired it sent out a request for some testimony.

Mrs. Carman, highly nervous, was brought out into the court room. Three women friends and a prison guard followed her. She took her seat at the counsel table. The jury then suddenly decided it did not desire the testimony and the defendant was led back to the chambers.

At midnight the Carman jury was still out. It had been deliberating two hours and 15 minutes.

ENGLAND CONSIDERING PROTEST OF AMERICA

(Continued from Page One)

against the detention of these vessels. It is understood he explained the position of the British government which, in brief, is that the doctrine of continuous voyage or ultimate destination will govern each case.

The entire question, it is believed, will be adjusted next week with the informal notification to shippers to consign their cargoes to a specific consignee. The American government regards the possible exportation of such cargoes from neutral countries in Europe to belligerents as a matter in which the United States is not concerned.

Business Locals

REWARD OFFERED FOR INFORMAtion leading to location of black and white dog (setter.) About ten months old, answers to name "Jack" Address, H. W. Stevens, 701 Red Cross street. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH OR without board also table boarders can be accommodated. Rates resonable. Apply 114 Walnut street, Mrs. J. J. Bowden. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—APARTMENT IN THE Cape Fear, all outside rooms, water, sewerage, and heat bills paid. Elevator and janitor service. See James & James, Inc., or Phone 163, Southern Bldg. oc25-1t

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING corner Second and Grace streets, 9 rooms, immediate possession. James & James, Inc., Southern Building, Phone 163. oc25-1t

FOUR CONNECTING ROOMS FOR rent, with all modern conveniences, telephone. Prefer family without children. Call Phone 877. oc25-1t

SWITCHES MADE FROM COMBINGS or cut hair, $1. Out of town orders solicited. Work done on short notice. Mrs. Sykes, 120 South Ninth street. oc25-1t*

LOST—GOLD TOOTH ON NORTH Fourth street. Finder please return to H. T. Lewis (Happy) 613 Walnut street. Handsome reward. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—PART OF STORE, WITH large window, suitable for plumber, tinner, electrician, etc. Apply 219 South Front street. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—NICE COTTAGE AND well located residence. Reasonable charges. L. W. Moore, Agent, 123 Princess. oc25-1t

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HOSEHOLD furniture cheap. Leaving city. Apply 107 South Seventh street. oc25-1t*

$500 AND COMMON SCHOOL EDUCAtion will place you in a position that is worth investigating, small village on railroad near Wilmington. Do not answer unless you are strictly sober and of the best of habits. Address "Business" care Star. oc25-1t

SHOTGUN WANTED—ITHICA OR other standard hammerless. 28-inch barrels, right sylinder, left modified choke. Must be in good condition and price reasonable. Adress "R. H." care Star. oc25-1t

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, bath, lavatory, electricity and gas. Deep back lot. For particulars apply 317 South Fifth street, Phone 1891-J. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms in private family for gentlemen only. Phone 1607-J oc 25-1t*

LINOTYPE OPERATOR WANTS JOB as operator or machinist operator. Sober and reliable. Address "Sober" care Star, Wilmington, N. C. oc 25-1t*

DON'T FORGET THAT WE FURNISH the best window shade material mounted on Hartshorne rollers. Phone 69 for samples and prices. R. O. Rodgers, care C. W. Yates & Co. oc 25-1t*

ROOMS FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, also meals with or without room. Hot and cold water, electric lights. Rooms all newly renovated. 213 North Second street. oc 25-1t*

WANTED—SMALL HORSE OR PONY, Must be cheap. Or would take one for winter for its keep, very light work. 417 South Sixth street, Phone 1311-W. oc 25-1t*

WANT TO BORROW SMALL LOAN ON new brick property. Will pay good interest. Answer at once, "H. S." care Star. oc 25-1t*

SPIRELLA CAMPLE CORSETS FOR sale at cost. Mrs. Montgomery, 719 Princess street. Phone 601-W. oc 25-1t*

UPHOLSTERING, PARLOR SUITES, odd chairs, antiques a specialty. Artistic, reliable, long established. Send me your orders. Prompt delivery. Phone 633-W. Creteau's, 324 South Front street. oc 25-1t*

FOR SALE—SIX ROOM COTTAGE LOcated on Castle street, between 4th and 5th, recently remodeled, all improvements; also two five-room cottages on Castle, between Sixth and Seventh streets, large lots, bath, sewerage, electric lights, etc. Prices reasonable, good terms. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. oc 25-1t

FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE practically new, located at Second and Kidder streets, large corner lot. This is a real bargain to quick purchaser. For price and terms apply to Wilder & Metts, Agts. oc 25-1t

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, in good condition, located on Wood street, between Miller and Green. Renting for $13 per month. Price $1,100; only small amount of cash required. See Wilder & Metts, Agts. oc 25-1t

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE SEVEN room, two-story house, located on Red Cross street, between Second and Third, all conveniences. For price and terms apply to Wilder & Metts, Agts. oc 25-1t

FOR SALE — COTTAGE WOOSTER street, near Eighth, for either home or investment. Good renter. Low price. Easy terms. L. W. Moore, Real Estate, 123 Princess street. oc25-1t

FOR RENT—TWO SPLENDID COTtages, Winter Park; large yard; delightfully located. L. W. Moore, agent; 123 Princess. oc25-1t

WINTER PARK LOTS — THIRD street, high, dry, 66x330; overlooking park, near school and station. If you want good home, large lot, this is location. Ask Moore's Real Estate Agency for terms. 123 Princess street. oc25-1t

FOR RENT — STORE FORMERLY OCcupied by Eureka Dye Works and others. L. W. Moore, Agent; 123 Princess street. oc25-1t

WANTED — A POSITION WITH INstallment furniture house as salesman and collector. Have had seven years' experience in this line of work and can give results, and can furnish best of references. Address P. O. Box 657, Wilmington, N. C. oc25-1t*

NOTICE — ANY ONE DESIRING LACE curtains nicely laundered can call up Mrs. Geo. Darden, No. 909 ring 5. oc25-1t*

WANTED—TO RENT MONTHLY, BY responsible parties, piano in first class condition. Address "Piano" care Star. oc 25-1t*

NOTICE — YOU WILL NOT REGRET it if you buy five tickets for one dollar. Good at any time for five suits pressed at the Powell Pressing Club, S. W. Powell, manager, Phone 751-W. 202½ Princess st. oc251t*

CONVERSATION LESSONS GIVEN BY French lady, speaking with true Parisian accent.. Those beginning French also will be taken. Mrs. M. B. Hatchell, 504 South Second street. Phone 1651-W. oc 25-1t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE 406 WALNUT street, nine rooms, all conveniences. Electric lights; also house, 318 North Fourth street, upper floor, seven rooms, all conveniences, electric lights. Apply 320 or 314 North Fourth street. 'Phone 1971-W. oc25-1t

FOR RENT—ONE NEATLY FURNISHed room, adjoining bath, hot and cold water; suitable for young man or lady. Apply 414 Chestnut street; 'Phone 1035-W. oc25-1t

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THREE rooms, $10.00; 4 rooms, $12.00. Partly furnished, if desired. 509 South Fourth street. oc25-1t*

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY WITH experience, position as book-keeper and stenographer, or stenographer and office assistant. Can furnish references. Box 216. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT — DESIRABLE RESIdence, with all conveniences, on car line; centrally located and next door to market. Apply at 319 Market street. oc25-1t

WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN OUR ability to give you entire satisfaction in all respects. Make us prove it. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. oc25-1t

YOUNG LADY WITH THREE YEARS' experience, desires position as cashier or book-keeper. Can furnish references. Address "Cashier," care Star. oc25-1t*

WANTED — POSITION AS STENOgrapher. Permanent or substitute. Good references. 'Phone 1515-J. oc25-1t*

ROOM AND BOARD FOR COUPLE with small baby. Must be reasonable. State price. Private family preferred. "T. B.," care Star. oc25-1t*

EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHer desires work in afternoons, either at home or office. Address "L. C. M.," care Star. oc25-1t*

WANTED — SETTER OR POINTER, well broken. Name your price and kind of dog you have. Address "B. F. O.," care Star. oc25-1t

ONE DAY LAST WEEK WE SOLD forty-four thousand of those 5x18 Juniper shingles. Isn't that pretty good evidence in their favor? $5.25 per thousand, delivered. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. oc25-1t

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, ready for immediate shipment. All varieties, $1 per thousand. Special prices to dealers. D. C. Proctor, Pembroke, N. C. oc25-1t*

I HAVE A CONTRACT TO DISTRIBute a million free packages borax soap powder. Want reliable men and women to help; $15.00 weekly. Waverly Brown, 730 N. Franklin, Chicago. oc25-1t*

SALESMAN — CAPABLE SPECIALTY man for N. C. Staple line on new and exceptional terms. Vacancy Nov. 1st. Attractive commission contract balance of year and 1915; $35 weekly for expenses. Miles F. Bixler Co., 198-43 Carlin Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. oc25-1t*

LET US DEMONSTRATE OUR ABILity to give you as good material as can be found, at honest prices, and our ability to deliver the goods, and ten to one we will get your order. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. oc25-1t

WANTED — A SALESMAN CAPABLE of selling one of the strongest complete lines of signs, calendars, fans, and advertising specialties, beginning January 1st. Liberal commission. Drawing account to experienced advertising salesmen showing results. The Winters Co., Springfield, O. oc25-1t*

WANTED — CIGAR SALESMAN, TO sell cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, to dealers; $100 per month; $5 per day traveling expenses. Amber Tobacco Co., Boston, Mass. oc25-1t*

SHAREHOLDERS IN THE CO-OPERative Building and Loan Association are hereby notified that their association will open its new series on Saturday, November 9th, 1914. Should you want additional stock, or have a friend you want to help, tell them of this New Series, and urge that they speak for shares now. Booklet explaining B. & L. free upon application. Call for one. J. H. Hinton, president; B. C. Moore, vice-president; Thos. H. Wright, secretary; office, 124 Princess street. oc25-3t

UNQUESTIONABLY YOU GET MORE in comfort, pleasure and everything that is desirable in steam heated, modern, two-elevator Carolina Apartment House than elsewhere. Well arranged, attractive apartment, artesian water; dining room in building, are some of the many conveniences. Most of the occupants of the Carolina have beep there since the building was erected. Ask them. Apply to J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate Agents, 124 Princess street. oc25-3t

LUMBER, SHINGLES, BEAVER BOARD columns. Large stock of each, and the wherewith to deliver them insures our unexcelled service. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. oc25-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP — ONE HOOSIER Kitchen Cabinet. One large gas range, 5 burners, with water warming closet and boiler, both in good condition. Reason for selling, family moving away. 'Phone 1765-J. oc25-1t*

WE WILL START YOU IN THE cleaning and dyeing business. Little capital needed. Big profits. Write for booklet. Ben-Vonde System. Dept. 56, Charlotte, N. C. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Bath, hot and cold; electric lights and use of 'phone. Either couple or gentlemen. Apply 412 Princess street. oc25-1t*

ON EASY TERMS — IF YOU WISH TO purchase a Home and pay for it easily, like paying rent, I have clients who will sell. Prices, $1,000; $1,500; $2,000; $2,250; $2,500; $3,000; $3,250; $3,500; $3,750; $7,500; $15,000. All modern and in good locations. No suburbs. A. J. Marshall, Attorney; Room 4, Odd Fellows' Building. oc25-1t*

WANT TO PURCHASE A MEDIUM size farm, and large tract woods or cut-over land. Give full description and location. A. J. Marshall, attorney; Room 4, Odd Fellows' Building. oc25-1t*

MONEY TO LOAN—A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney, Odd Fellows' Building. oc25-1t*

DESIRABLE HOMES FOR RENT—NO. 7 South 8th; brand new, 7 rooms, $25; No. 310 Grace, 8 rooms, $32.50; No. 520 Dock, 12 rooms, $47.50; No. 110 South 6th, 7 rooms, $25.00; No. 309 Wrightsville avenue, Carolina Place, $25.00; No. 11 North 5th; lower apartments, $25.00. For information, 'phone 776. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. oc25-3t

EXTRA FANCY NATIVE BEEF TODAY Get some of it. Good beef, veal and lamb. New River and Norfolk oysters. Fancy lettuce and celery. Cranberries. Nice grape fruit. Country pig pork and backbone. Palace Market, 108 S. Front street; 'Phone 72. oc24-1t

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS, SOUTHern exposure. Nicely furnished. Bath, hot and cold. Electric lights and use of 'phone. 209 South Second street. Phone 1776-J. oc 24-2t

WANTED—COUNTRY BOY, TO WORK in grocery store. State age and experience. Address in own handwriting, "J. C. H.," care Star. oc22-6t*

RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOciation will open 27th Series Saturday, November 7th, 1914. James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. oc25-7t

AVOID SPECULATION — INVEST IN Building and Loan Stock. New Series opens Saturday, Nov. 7th. You can subscribe for stock Now. Do it today. Stocks may go up or down, but Building and Loan shares are sure. No man in Wilmington ever lost one cent in a Building and Loan Association. Remember the Rural Building and Loan Association will open new series Nov. 7th. James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. oc25-3t

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD. Rates reasonable. Apply to 113 Chestnut street, or call 'phone 1605-W. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT — FLAT, THREE COMMUnicating outside rooms on first floor. Strictly private; will rent reasonable. Immediate possession, or will give board if desired; 120 North Seventh street. oc25-1t*

PERSONAL — BRING YOUR OVERcoats and Fall suits here. We can sanitary clean and press them like new. American Practical Hatter and Tailor, 128 Market street; 'Phone 418-W. oc25-1t*

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MIRAcle. Old hats changed to new. We clean, block and shape your old hats like new. American Practical Hatter and Tailor, 128 Market street 'Phone 418-W. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHed bedrooms, with bath adjoining. All conveniences and very best location. 'Phone 744-W. oc25-1t*

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD horse, buggy or harness, we have a full line at low prices. 'Phone 124. Schloss, Bear & Davis Co., 208 Market street. oc25-1t*

FOR RENT — 315 SOUTH FIFTH street, seven rooms, bath and store room. New work. Call early, if you want to do business. Inquire Southern Hotel. oc25-2t

WANTED — ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished, unfurnished or partly furnished. Would prefer furnishing bed room. Close in. Must of necessity be reasonable. No children. Be explicit. "R. H. S.," care Star. oc25-2t*

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED lddy to travel with family. Salary and all expenses paid. Mrs. R. E. Busey, Southern Hotel. oc25-2t*

WANTED AND MUST HAVE, POSItion as book-keeper, stenographer, clerk or any kind of work that is honorable, by young married man. Address "Competent," care Star. oc25-1t*

LOST — CAMEO PIN, DESIGN SPRAY of tulips. Reward for return to 312 North Seventh street, or 'phone 427-J. oc25-1t

WE ARE IN POSITION TO SUPPLY you on short notice full livery for Germans, Operas or pleasure drives. 'Phone 124, at your service. Schloss, Bear, Davis & Co., 208 Market street. oc25-1t*

FOR SALE — GENTLEMEN'S DRIVing and saddle horse; light bay, four year old mare, from Belle Meade Farm, Virginia, which means blood, style and speed. Thoroughly acclimated. For further particulars, address Box 46, Bolton, N. C. oc24-2t*

FARMERS — WE ARE GIVING AWAY grape hulls. Fine fertilizer; splendid for hogs. Call at our winery and load your wagon. Costs you nothing. Bear & Company. oc24-7t

SALESMAN TO SELL CIDER AND VINegar. Exclusively or side line. Good contract to right man. Atlantic Vinegar Co., Richmond, Va. oc25-3t*

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT—WE CAN rent you a first-class typewriter for home use. Remington, Smith-Premier and Monarch Visible models, $3.00 per month. Delivered anywhere. Remington Typewriter Co., 17 Princess Street; 'Phone 878. oc22-5t

WANTED — A POSITION AS CASHIER or assistant cashier of a bank in a progressive town of Eastern Carolina, by a young married man. Now employed, but desires a position offering more chance of advancement. Address Cashier, care Star. oc22-4t*

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE prices: 10c Sour mixed pickles, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 10c Garden peas, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 10c Van Camp's Tomato soup, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 10c Canned corn and tomatoes, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 10c Pure apple jelly, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 10c Queen olives, 7c, 3 for 20c.; 20c Preserved raspberries, 15c, 2 for 25c.; Fresh coffee, 35c can for 25c.; Fresh coffee, 35c can for 25c.; Libby's apple butter, 25c can for 15c.; Fine toilet soap, 2 for 5c.; 10c Bottle yanila extract, 5c.; at May Bros.' Delicatessen, 130 Market St. 'Phone 1322. oc22-4t

I GOTTUM! NEW L. L. RAISINS, oranges, apples, bananas, Irish potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, etc. Price and quality O. K. Wilmington Fruit Exchange; 'Phone 980. oc20-1w

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORMERLY HOtel Clarendon, under new management, with Miss Anna J. Herring, proprietress, and P. C. White, Jr., Manager. This hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and will be run on both American and European Plan. Rates reasonable; also weekly and monthly rates. Corner Front and Grace sts. oc20-1f

BUTTER — WE ARE JUST IN REceipt of a shipment of fresh Catawba Gem creamery butter, put up in sanitary one-pound cartons. Made in Hickory, N. C. Owing to the introduction of new, modern machinery, the quality of this butter has been greatly improved. Independent Ice Co., Distributors. oc18-1f

DR. RANSEY WEATHERSBEE WISHes to announce the removal of his dental office to Rooms 206 and 207, Second floor, of the Southern Building. oc18-3t*

MR. PROSPECTIVE BUILDER — NOW is the time to get cheap and thoroughly worked out plans for any kind of building contemplated. Best references. P. O. Box 1056, Wilmington, N. C. Telephone 1997-W. oc4-1m6*

REDUCED OFFICE RENT IN THE Maffitt's Marine Wireless Building, Northeast corner Water and Princess streets. See C. D. Maffitt, Room No. 10; 'Phone 112. au23-1f

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING ASsociation, 114 Princess street; opens its seventh series of stock Saturday, November 7th. Subscribe for stock today and let us help you own a home. Clayton Giles, Sr., President; L. J. Carter, Secretary. oc17-22t

FOR RENT — SUNSET PARK — NEW 10 room house. Block from car line. Every city convenience. Apply Fidelity, 14 Princess street; 'Phone 312. se16-tf

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD draught horses, first class condition, also two heavy wagons and harness. Will take in exchange real estate. U. A. Underwood. au25-tf

WHO NEEDS ARTISTIC HELP? ANY kind of designs for embroideries, printing purposes, patents, etc. P. O. Box 1056, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 1997-W. oc6-1m*

TRY MOORE AND ALDERMAN, wholesale fruit and produce dealers. Apples, cabbage, potatoes, onions, oranges, ets. No. 4 Pincess street, Phone 183. oc4-tf

UNREDEEMED SHOT-GUNS, SUCH makes as Remington, L. C. Smith, Parker Bros., Ithaca, A. H. Fox, at a big bargain. You will find at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. oc10-tf

NOTICE—HAVE YOUR TIRES REpaired at the Auto Repair Co., No. 211 North 2nd street. Full stock of tires and supplies always on hand. jy29-tf

WANTED—SALESMEN VISITING THE general store trade to carry side line. No samples necessary. On commission basis. Address Box 18, Savannah, Ga. oc18-su,2t*

WANTED—WOMEN FOR GOVERNment clerkships, $65 to $150 month. Common education sufficient. Wilmington examinations soon. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 688-S, Rochester, N. Y. oc 4-su-6t*

MAKE MONEY WITH US. AMOUNT depends upon time devoted. No canvassing. Ambitious local man wanted. Address Ostrander, Dept. 248, 12 West 31st St., New York. au30-1u-tf

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-744 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C. se6-su8t*

LARGE CORPORATION DONIG A MILlion dollar yearly business has engaged us to employ an energetic, trustworthy man in each county in North Carolina to look after their business there; big advertising campaign has just been started, and must engage representatives at once; experience unnecessary if willing to hustle; state age, three references and how long you will have lived in your town; salary to start, $2.50 a day; permanent position with advancement. We will charge you no fee for obtaining the position for you. Address National Employment Bureau, Position N2, Box 5230, Boston, Mass. oc 4-su-9t

MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18—WANTed. $65 to $150 per month. U. S. government life jobs. Common education. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. 297-S. Rochester, N. Y. oc 11-su-4t*

THE LATEST IN STYLES AND GOODS in the merchant tailoring line and other work pertaining to it by Leger Meyer, the Practical and Professional Tailor, 109 Princess street, Second floor. se 27-su-tf

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS ARE EASY to get. My free booklet, Y-1319, tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. se2,we,su-17t

A FULL LINE OF SHADE TREES, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes, N. C. 'Phone 5611. oc17-w,su-tf

EVENTUALLY WE WILL CLEAN, press and dye your clothes and renovate your hats. Why? Because we are the best and most reliable in the city. One trial will convince you. We pay parcel post. Coster's, 122 Market street. Phone 148. oc 21-we-fri-su-13t

Wright SELLS LOTS

During the past week Deed for house and lot on Thirteenth street, between Market and Princess streets, was recorded by an A. C. L. Railroad official, who expects to occupy the house in a few weeks.

Another lot was sold on Fifteenth street to one of our well known Educators. It is his intention to build here this Spring.

That beautiful new house, corner Thirteenth and Chestnut, is now finished and occupied.

Three other houses are now in course of construction, and will be occupied shortly, and several more will soon be begun.

This is reliable proof that Winoca is steadily improving, and is the place to buy for sure increase of value, as well as an ideal place to live.

There is a logical, certain reason for this property increasing in value, and for its being the location for your home. First: The city MUST GROW toward the east, as the River and Railroads are barriers to the three other sides. Second: The property itself is high, well drained, well laid off and accessible, by streets and car line, and is BETWEEN the old city and the new Carolina Heights. Third: Winoca has EVERY CITY ADVANTAGE that the down town part of the city has—water, sewerage, gas, cement sidewalks, etc., etc. Fourth: The present first cost price that we have on Winoca Lots is very low, and the terms are made easy and attractive. Fifth: The noticeable steady and continued growth of Winoca itself and its surroundings prove a lot bought NOW must steadily improve in value.

The $40,000 Market Street Boulevard will add much to Winoca values.

The New County High School will add much to Winoca values.

The none-better class of people who have bought lots at Winoca and who are building and will live here, add to Winoca values.

Winoca is the place to buy your home. Now the price of lots and of building is low. Inquire as to price and terms NOW. Do this Monday.

J. G. WRIGHT & SON,
124 Princess Street.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY
4%
SERVICE
WILMINGTON N.C.

The New Murchison National Bank Building
WILMINGTON'S BIGGEST BUILDING

Absolutely fireproof.
Every room an outside room.
175 offices above Mezzanine floor.
Latest and safest high speed elevators.
Elevator service day and night.
Bright, big rooms, single or en suite.
Rents $12.00 a month up.
Careful janitor service.
Lavatories in each room.
Hot and cold water on each floor.
Women's Rest Room on Fourth floor.
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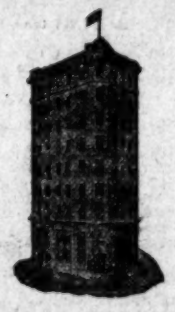

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